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ANCE is easy. INDIAN
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the
place of one's own
country. ONE'S OWN
INSURANCE COM-
PANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XXIV NO. 59

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1936

SIXTEEN PAGES

World Reaction To Hitler's Challenge

France Rejects Hitler's Proposals, And Mobilises

Expects Support From
Britain, Italy & Belgium

DEMAND FOR SANCTIONS
AGAINST GERMANY

Hitler's Action To Be Brought
Before League

The French Government has decided to man the
frontier fortifications, and intermediate sections, sus-
pend leave and recall all men on leave, in the army.
QUITE UNACCEPTABLE

Hitler's offer of mutual demilitarised Zones on
both sides of the frontier is described as quite un-
acceptable, in authoritative French quarters. It is be-
lieved Hitler's action will compel France to change her
defence mobilisation plans.
DRIVING A WEDGE

Geneva feels that Hitler's move is intended to
drive a wedge between Anglo-French relations.

LONDON, March 7. Reuter learns that no warning
whatever had reached the British
Government regarding the
symbolic occupation of the
Rhine-land.—Reuter's Special

MANNING OF FRONTIER FORTIFICATIONS

PARIS, March 7. In view of the fact that the
German occupation of Rhine-land
is not only symbolic but effected
with important detachments the
Government has decided to man
the frontier fortifications and the
intermediate sections, suspend
leave throughout the army and re-
call all men on leave.
Measures are being taken to-
morrow.

At present there is no question
of calling up the liberated con-
scripts or enrolling the next class
in advance. Before intensifying
military measures, Government
desires that German infractions
should officially be noted by the
League. Thereafter, Government
will have to consider whether the
national defensive machine should
further be strengthened.

In addition to the foregoing the
Government intends to demand
international sanctions against
Germany by invoking the League
Council's Stresa Resolution, last
year to the effect that economic
measures should be taken against
any state unilaterally repudiating
the international undertakings.
The Government intends to
insist on the evacuation of German
troops from Demilitarised zone and
will demand the support of Bri-
tain, Italy and Belgium.—Reuter.

"KEEP CALM"

PARIS, March 7. "Keep Calm" is the watchword
in the French political circles and
the Chamber of Deputies shows no
sign of being rattled.

The Government has made
two decisions hitherto:
firstly to bring the matter
before the League Council
forthwith and secondly to cancel
all army leave from to-day. Gov-
ernment's definite attitude will be
fixed at the Council of Ministers
to-morrow after consultation be-
tween the English, Belgian and
Italian Governments.

Official quarters consider Herr
Hitler's move as graver than the

denunciation of the military
clauses of Versailles but the logical
development of his policy and its
sole consequence must be streng-
thening of the Franco-British
solidarity.

CABINET MEETING CANCELLED

The Cabinet meeting scheduled
for this morning has been cancell-
ed and an inter-ministerial meet-
ing held between the defence
Ministers and General Gamelin,
Commander-in-Chief, also M.
Garnier's second in Command.
General Georges who had been
inspecting the fortifications in the
Eastern Frontier was summoned
from Metz to Paris.—Reuter's
Special.

"OCCUPATION ILLEGAL"

PARIS, March 8. Herr Hitler's offer of mutual de-
militarised zones on both sides of
the frontier is described as quite
unacceptable in authoritative quar-
ters which point out that accept-
ance would involve the destruction
of the costly French line of forti-
fications in exchange for the
withdrawal of German troops from
the unfortified area they are now
illegally occupying.

By Herr Hitler's action the
French and German armies are
separated only by the span of a
single bridge between Strasbourg
and Kehl instead of a strip of 31
miles.

It is added this would compel
France to change her defence
mobilisation plans.—Reuter's Ex-
tra Special.

French Cabinet's Decision

LONDON, March 8. The French Cabinet meeting de-
cided that Herr Hitler's memoran-
dum is unacceptable. A meeting of
the signatories to the Locarno Pact
has been called at Paris on Tues-
day.

In the Cabinet the War Minister
detailed the security measures
adopted. The Cabinet authorised
the Ministers for War, Navy and
Air to take such additional steps
as circumstances demand. The
decision to bring Germany's action
before the League Council was
approved.

M. Sarraut will broadcast a
statement at 7-30 p.m.—Reuter.

ETHIOPIA'S GREAT LOSS

Ras Mulugheta's Death
Through Pneumonia
Announced

ADDIS ABABA, March 8. It is officially announced that
Ras Mulugheta has died of pneu-
monia.—Reuter's Special.

British Ambulance Discard R. C. Emblems

ADDIS ABABA, March 8. The British Red Cross Ambu-
lance has discarded Red Cross
emblems. It has been removed to
a place where adequate protection
against the planes will be pro-
vided by the Ethiopian authori-
ties. The plane has been evacu-
ated by officials, and all the essen-
tial equipment moved to a secret
destination in the city, owing to
the possibility of bombardment.

The Italian bomber, after bomb-
ing the neighbourhood of Quorom
last Wednesday, fell in Lake
Ashangi. The occupants are be-
lieved to have been drowned. An-
other Italian plane fell in the lake
last Monday, when two of the
four occupants were killed and two
were captured by Italian bandits.
—Reuter.

French Press Suggests Ban On German Goods

(SPECIAL CABLE). LONDON, March 8. While the Rhine-land sensation
has hitherto been received calmly
in London, the French Press is
unanimously most indignant and
energetically rejects the argument
that the Franco-Soviet Pact is
responsible for Germany's action,
and talks of applying sanctions
against Germany, in which con-
nection the "Echo De Paris" sug-
gests placing a ban on purchase
of German goods and a network
of military agreements among the
sanctionist Powers.
The French Cabinet met at 10-00
M. Sarraut will broadcast the
speech after the sitting.

Eden-Corbin Interview

LONDON, March 8. The sensation caused by the en-
try of the German troops in
Rhine-land and Herr Hitler's pro-
nouncement has so far been re-
ceived calmly in Great Britain.
Downing Street was practically
deserted until 4 p.m. when a small
crowd collected to watch Mr.
Baldwin's car followed by the
usual police car drive up at No. 10
from Chequers, where Mr. Bald-
win spent the week-end.
Earlier in the day, M. Corbin,
the French Ambassador, had half
an hour's interview with Mr.
Eden, at the Foreign Office at
noon. It is understood the con-
versation was largely devoted to
the procedure to be adopted at
Paris and Geneva, next week, in
consequence of Germany's repudi-
ation of the Locarno Pact.—
Reuter's Special.

LONDON, March 7. The city received the news
from Germany calmly and
such markets as were open had no
time to digest the news. Con-
sequently there was little reac-
tion in prices apart from the
precautionary marking up of
wheat, maize and some nervous
selling of francs causing weakness
in gold currencies abroad, until
British control intervened and
steadied Paris rate. The money
market experienced more active
week than some time on Mon-
days when huge turnover of 314
millions sterling is seldom sur-
passed.

BERLIN, March 8.

The French radio stations
broadcast, yesterday evening, a
statement expressing surprise at
Herr Hitler's denunciation of the
Locarno, especially in view of
Hitler's recent statements, and M.

SIR A. WATSON ON REFORMS

(Special Cable) LONDON, March 9.

That the forthcoming constitu-
tional changes cannot be wholly
divorced from the economic fu-
ture of India, opined Sir Alfred
Watson, writing in "Lloyd's Bank
Monthly Review" for March. He
says India's adherence to the
Ottawa Agreement and Exchange
notes covering the Indo-British
Trade Agreement have re-enforc-
ed India acts, guarantees against
discrimination and penalisation
of British interests. The impor-
tance of the Indian market cannot
be exaggerated, placid content-
ment with past low standard of
living steadily giving way before
the demand of minor luxuries,
which India is unable to produce
herself. The swift rise of indus-
trial India was not destined to
remain at the present level and
the increased use of road-trans-
port electrical plant and chemical
products suggest the necessity of
the change of character of British
trade with India if the level be
maintained.

Cotton cannot be fully restored,
steel must meet India's increasing
capacity for manufacture for her-
self, but the immediate prospects
depend wholly on agricultural
price-recovery.

Flandin's request to be informed of Hitler's proposals for a basis of the Franco-German discussions.

The German Government, in re-
ply, declares that Hitler's inter-
view was known to the French
Ambassador the day it was given,
but the French Government did
not release it for publication un-
til the Chamber had ratified the
Franco-Soviet Pact, and it was a
week after the interview when the
French Government instructed the
Ambassador to ask Hitler to de-
fine more precisely the offer of
the Franco-German discussions.
The Ambassador was told the pre-
cise German offers, which were
not answered.—Reuter's Special.

The Foreign Office quarters deny
absolutely the German allegation
that the French Government held
up Hitler's interview. They de-
clare that the French Government
did not intervene in any way with
regard to the publication.

The Journalist, M. De Jovenel,
confirms the denial, and says that
the interview was given on 21st
February. He had told Von Rib-
bentrop that it would probably be
published on 1st March but was
actually published on 28th
February.—Reuter's Special.

GENEVA, March 7. The official view of Herr Hitler's
declarations is they would
constitute a remarkable con-
tribution to European stability if
unaccompanied by the denuncia-
tion of the Locarno Pact where in
Germany entered voluntarily. She
preferred a headstrong line in-
stead of notifying France that she
would consider herself liberated
from Locarno if the Franco-
Soviet Pact is ratified.

It is felt the speech is intended
to drive a wedge between the
Anglo-French relations.—Reuter's
Special.

LONDON, March 8.

Herr Hitler has wiped clean the
European slate of everything writ-
ten thereon since the Anglo-
French proposals made in Febru-
ary 1935 for the general pacifica-
tion of Europe declares the "Ob-
server" which urges "Let us keep
cool heads and just hearts."

The paper adds, Britain's first
need is to repair her defences and
second to consider Herr Hitler's
proposals in a spirit of sympathy
and goodwill. Her Hitler's new
points are the suggestion that the
Covenant are disjoined from the
treaty of Versailles and Rhine-
land be honestly recognised as
fully and without impediment
Germany. On both points Herr Hit-
ler is right. There can be no
peace without elementary justice

NATIONALIST SPLIT AVOIDED

Exiled Syrian Leader's
Triumphal Entry Into
Damascus

(SPECIAL CABLE). DAMASCUS, March 7. Fakhr Beybaroudi the Syrian
Nationalist leader triumphantly
entered here on return from exile,
enormous jubilant crowds parading
the streets in his honour.
Two hundred Nationalists are
expected from Aleppo. Shops are
still closed. Fakhr's arrival is
thought to have prevented split
among the Nationalists ranks.—

EARL BEATTY'S CONDITION

Slightly Better, Though
Still Grave

LONDON, March 8. The condition of the Earl Beatty
is slightly better, though still
grave.—Reuter's Special.

SUBHAS AT AUSTRIAN HEALTH RESORT

VIENNA, March 8. Mr. Subhas Bose, who was at
Lausanne during the last days of
Mrs. Nehru, arrived at Badgas-
tein, the Austrian health resort,
for a course of treatment. He
will reach India about April 3.—
Reuter.

and commonsense.

The "Sunday Times" says:
"strike first and talk afterwards"
was and is the applauded principle
of Prussian militarism. Di-
plomacy of the German Foreign
Office during pre-war period trans-
ferred it to the international stage
but it withers any kind of inter-
national comity. The value of the
whole system proposed by Herr
Hitler depends on the confidence
of other powers that can feel in
keeping with German engage-
ments. To this confidence Herr
Hitler's present action has dealt of
severe blow but not necessarily a
fatal one. The point will have to
be dispassionately weighed. But
on the balance, it is difficult not to
think that in Europe's dangerous
drift since 1932, yesterday's events
mark a most grave, most alarm-
ing and perhaps irrevocable stage.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, March 7. Thousands of troops carried out
a great torchlight procession past
the Chancellery to-night demon-
strating the popularity of the new
step in the Rhine-land.—Reuter's
Special.

VIENNA, March 7. Herr Hitler's declarations be-
came known after the closing of
the Stock Exchange and great
slump set on the street market
and grave anxiety was caused in
the financial circles.

HAGUE. The Government will
consider the German offer of
a non-aggression pact to include
Holland.

BRUSSELS. The Cabinet on
Monday will consider the situa-
tion created by Herr Hitler's de-
clarations.

Meanwhile the Ambassadors in
London, Paris and Rome were in-
structed to take up the subject
with the respective governments.

COLOGNE, March 7.

The reoccupation of the Rhine-
land utterly surprised the public.
A flight squadron and nine
aeroplanes over the town at
09-00 hours was almost the first
intimation of militarisation. The
news flew like lightning and a
great enthusiastic crowd was
present on the famous cathedral
square when General Vonkluge
drove up at 14-15 hours to take
the march-past of the troops
which was ceremoniously received
by Oberburgomaster troops
who decorated with flowers by the
populace and were led by a com-
pany of drummers at Goosstep
regiment infantry which followed
was in three abreast formation.
The whole force in the march-
past numbered 800.—Reuter.

Assembly Attack On India Budget

OPPOSITION PARTIES
COME TO AGREEMENT

Bhulabhai To Move Cut Motion
On Home Department
Demand

NEW DELHI, March 8. The Congress Party in the As-
sembly held another meeting to-
day in the Congress House to de-
cide the course of action with re-
gard to the budget demands, and
the Finance Bill.

As regards the discussion of va-
rious cut motions it is understood
that an agreement has been ar-
rived at. According to the agree-
ment the Congress Party will take
the whole of Monday and Tuesday
till 3 o'clock in the afternoon in
moving its cut motions. The In-
dependent Party will take up
Tuesday from 3 o'clock in the
afternoon till 4 o'clock in the after-
noon of Wednesday. The Nation-
alist Party will have time till 3
o'clock in the afternoon of Thurs-
day while the European Group will
be allowed from 3 P.M. on Thurs-
day till lunch time on Friday. The
rest of Friday will be taken by
unattached members.

The Independent Party will
discuss the army policy and ex-
penditure on Quetta reconstruc-
tion. The Nationalist Party will
criticise the repressive policy. The

European Group will raise a debate
on emergency taxation and sur-
charges.

CONGRESS "CUTS."

The Congress Party will discuss
its cut motions. The Party has
decided that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai
will move on Monday a cut motion
relating to the Home Department
to discuss "India in, 1933-34"; and
Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha and other
Bihar Members will speak on it.
Mr. Asaf Ali will move a cut
motion to criticise the Frontier
policy and Dr. Khan Sahib will
speak on that.

Thereafter Mr. Satyamurthi will
move a cut motion to the Execu-
tive Council demand to censure
the Government.

Later either the Congress Party
will move a cut motion to discuss
Quetta reconstruction or refuse
the grant of Rs. 57,000 to the Pub-
lic Information Bureau.

It may be recalled that the
Standing Finance Committee did
not sanction the expenditure of
this sum.—United Press

"Forces That Make For Peace Must Be Strengthened"

Mr. Chamberlain's Plea For Embarking On
Scheme To Increase Their Armaments

RUGBY, March 7. Speaking last night with regard
to Britain's new defence pro-
posals, the Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain,
said that a representative of one
of the smallest powers in Europe,
on hearing of these measures,
remarked: "That comes as a
relief, because we know that Eng-
land is one of the police powers of
the world."

Mr. Chamberlain remarked: "It
may seem almost inconsistent that
the most peace-loving country in
the world would be embark-
ing on this scheme to in-
crease its armaments. But
we are living in time of great
anxiety, of great restlessness
among the nations of the world,
that international situation has
been steadily deteriorating, and
that unless forces that make for
peace are strong, they might well
be unable to withstand those of
others who, having acquired

giant's strength, might be tempted
to use it like giant."

Mr. Chamberlain added: "If we
now, who stand for peace, con-
sider it necessary to increase the
strength of our defensive forces,
and to make good those gaps and
deficiencies which have been ac-
cumulating ever since 1919, it is
because we feel that by putting
ourselves in a position to fulfil
our obligations under the Covenant
of the League, we are making the
greatest possible contribution to
the cause of peace."—B. O. W.

"Direct Challenge To France"

WASHINGTON, March 7. In the absence of immediate
official reaction, observers re-
frained from definite comments
on the remilitarisation of the
Rhine-land but the general agree-
ment is that the move constitutes
a direct challenge to France and
it is not, expected that France
would find Herr Hitler's condi-
tional offer of a non-aggression
pact acceptable.—Reuter.

'Name The Object'

DON'T MISS THE
CLOSING DAY
11th MARCH

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted beautiful, young, educated, Muslim lady of noble family for young Muslim of high lineage, London University honoursman, etc. Please apply Box No. 5720, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Undergraduate Hindu Gujarati clerk, knowing perfect Hindi language. Apply Box No. 5729, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Canvasser to secure Printing orders for small Press:—"Pamorous", 105-117, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

Wanted a competent Carding Master for large sized Bombay Cotton Mill. Men with long experience preferred. Apply Box No. 2756, "Bombay Chronicle".

Harijan Bank, Limited, Nanjee Building, Fort, Bombay. Wanted for Girgaum (local) branch immediately: Agent on Rs. 80-100-250 grade, Cashier on Rs. 50-5-100 grade and Accountant on Rs. 40-2 1/2-65 grade. Selected candidates must be prepared to furnish immediate cash security of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 respectively. Apply stating age, caste and qualifications. (5727).

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let—Spacious halls suitable for godowns also single tenement rooms on moderate rent available from 1st April. Enquire at Congress House, Bombay 4. (5722).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To Be Let—A small room in Fort in Solicitor's Office. Only Barristers and Advocates need apply. Rent Rs. 15 p.m. Apply Box No. 5725, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Pupils to learn Modern Drugless Healing Arts:—as Naturopathy, Hydropathy, Chromopathy, Mentology, occult-healing, psychotherapeutics, and bio-chemistry, complete home study Rs. 25. Diploma awarded, examination fee is extra. Apply: Representative, The Indian Academy of Science, Guido Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (5726).

Universal Typewriter Company. Specialist in Shorthand and Typewriting Tuition. Daily typewriting practice allowed for monthly nominal charge. Typewriting work a specialty. Opposite Gloria Church, Byculla. (5736)

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY. NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following rights for a period of one year from 1-4-1936 to 31-3-1937 which will be received up to 1-0 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1936:—

(1) Cultivating the reclaimed land at Deonar and Borla villages.

(2) Catching fish from the catch-water drains and from the khajans at Deonar and Borla villages.

The offers should be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed with the description of the right and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Full particulars of the rights as well as the terms and conditions on which the rights will be sold will be supplied to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 7th March, 1936.

2775.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS IN BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the proprietary village of Magathan near Borivil, belonging to Chubhidas Lalubhai's estate, the approximate area whereof is 4,735 acres including about 3,695 acres of forest which contains the historic Canary Caves.

The offers should be in the prescribed form, which with the particulars and conditions of sale may be had from the undersigned at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The offers should be enclosed in sealed covers marked "Magathan Village", and delivered to the undersigned on or before 1 p.m. on Saturday the 28th of March, 1936.

The applicants or their authorised agents should attend at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 30th of March, 1936, at the Office of Messrs Little and Co., at Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, when the sealed covers will be opened and the highest offer so received will be announced; but any such of the applicants and any other intending purchaser, who may then be present will be asked there and then to make higher bids. Should the highest offer so received or the highest bid so made be above the reserved price, the same will be accepted subject to the Court's sanction. The purchaser shall immediately upon such acceptance, sign the agreement for sale in the prescribed form and pay the earnest money in accordance with the said Conditions of Sale.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1936.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the said estate. 2773

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA. PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED an Assistant Foreman for the Furniture Workshop, Central Jail, Rangoon, on a consolidated pay of Rs. 100/- per mensem. The appointment is temporary in the first instance but is likely to be made permanent.

Candidates for the appointment must possess a sound practical knowledge of Cabinet making and have experience in the manufacture of furniture and came work. They should be able to do practical work at the Bench and make full size detailed drawings. They should further be able to operate the machines installed in connection with wood work and carpentry and be responsible for their care and maintenance.

The selected candidate will be required to train convicts in furniture making, draughtsmanship, timber selection and economical timber cutting.

Applications stating age, nationality and qualifications together with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st March 1936.

Applications should be addressed to the undersigned by designation and not by name.

No reply will be given to unsuccessful candidates. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support from Government Officials and other influential persons will disqualify him for the appointment.

J. FINDLAY,
M.A., M.B., Ch. B.,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Burma. 2743

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 1151 of 1934.)
THE PROVIDENT INVESTMENT CO. LTD. Plaintiffs.

vs.
RAGHAVJI PURSHOTTAM and Another Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 25th June, 1935, the following immovable properties will be sold in six lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 11th March 1936 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. I.—Freehold property at the junction of Gowalla Tank Road and Forjett Street, admeasuring 16823 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 6/844 Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division under D Ward Nos. 3393 (1) and 3393 (2) and Street Nos. 473, 78 Raghavji Road.

LOT NO. II.—Property situate on Plot No. 16 of the Board's Nowroji Hill Estate, admeasuring 218 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. part of 36/1721 (Mandvi) under B Ward No. 3780 and Street No. 112 New Chinch Bunder.

LOT NO. III.—(a) Freehold property on Raghavji Road, admeasuring 8393 square yards bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4/644 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division under D Ward No. 3393 (1C) Street No. 57C Raghavji Road.

(b) Freehold property on Raghavji Road, admeasuring 8554 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 23/644 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division.

LOT NO. IV.—Property at New Upper Road, admeasuring 999 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 22/644 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division.

LOT NO. V.—Property at New Upper Road admeasuring 1029.75 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 23/644 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division.

LOT NO. VI.—Property at New Upper Road admeasuring 1447.50 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 25/644 Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1936.

G. H. KHAIRAZ,
Ofc. Commissioner. 2740.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 393 of 1935.)
B. V. NERURKAR and Others Plaintiffs.

vs.
H. R. DOCTOR and Others Defendants.

To, **H. R. DOCTOR,**
ISHWARLAL P. PATNI, and
ISHWARLAL DINANATH, Mehta,
The 1st, 2nd and 3rd defendants respectively in the above suit.

Sirs,
TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed this suit praying for a decree that you do hand over to the plaintiffs possession of the plot of land on the site of the Old Shree Bhuleswar Temple Tank mentioned in the plaint and for a decree against you for the sums of (a) Rs. 1503, (b) Rs. 1932-13-4 and (c) Rs. 275-11-0 as mentioned in the plaint and for a decree for compensation for use and occupation of the said plot of land till possession is given at the rate of Rs. 1,200 a month and for Receiver costs and other reliefs and that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 25th day of March 1936 as a short cause.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1936.

D. N. REGE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N.B.—Please note that you are also required to produce in Court at the hearing of the suit on the date as aforesaid all documents relating to the above matters and in particular the letter dated the 26th November, 1935, from the undersigned served upon you.

D. N. REGE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 2776.

Public Notices.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON AND YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 5 p.m. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 13th March, 1936, along with a Deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) **PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,**
Secs., Treas. & Agents. (2777)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in suit No. 24 of 1928 (Salebhai Esufali Peshori and others vs. Akbaralli Gulamalli and another) and pursuant to the Consent Order made in the said suit on the 25th June, 1935, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 9th March, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Quit and Ground rent land with dwelling house situate at Duncan Road, admeasuring about 175 4/9 square yards and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7455 and Street No. 302.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Quit and Ground rent land with tenement, stable and chawl situate at Duncan Road, admeasuring about 407 1/9 square yards and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7456 and Street No. 50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT OLD BAPT ROAD, PAKMODIA CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 24 of 1928 (Salebhai Esufali Peshori and others vs. Akbaralli Gulamalli and another) and pursuant to the Consent Order made in the said suit on the 25th June, 1935, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Quit and ground rent land with dwelling house situate at Bapty Road, admeasuring about 45 square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7001 (2) and Pakmodia Street No. 4A (Old Street No. 136A).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MIGHTIEST OF SHOWS!

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

SEE THE MIGHTY VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION!

PLAZA

To-night 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

POLICE EXCHANGE SHOTS WITH DACOITS

Leader Killed & 21 Gangsters With Arms And Ammunition Captured

LUCKNOW, March 7. Sixteen guns, one pistol and a quantity of ammunitions were seized and 21 dacoits were captured, says a report received from Jalaun.

It is stated that the Jalaun district has often been the hunting ground of dacoits in Gwalior State. Their "modus operandi" is to make frequently unexpected raids across the border and retire to the State jungles with the loot. A report having been received at the Police Head Quarters during last week-end that a gang had crossed the border and was contemplating a raid, Mr. Zafaromai, Police Superintendent with two forces of armed constables, rushed to the spot and were told that the party was hiding in sugar-cane fields nearby.

VILLAGERS HELP POLICE. The superintendent decided to attack immediately and, requisitioning the services of the villagers, marched and surrounded the field. The dacoits finding that they had been located, dashed, it is stated for the border but their retreat was cut off.

A pitched battle ensued between the party of dacoits on one hand and the villagers and the police party on the other. Rounds of shots were exchanged. For three hours the dacoits resisted without any casualty on their side, after which the police made a bayonet charge which enabled them to get to the leader of the gang under arrest. But before giving himself up he put up a grim fight and received wounds all over his body, to which he succumbed later. With his fall his gangmen gave up and the arrested dacoits numbered 21.

Most of them were seriously injured.—United Press.

53rd Day Of His Hunger Strike

(From Our Correspondent) **AGRA, March 5.**

To-day is the 53rd day of hungerstrike of Rameshchandra Gupta a B class prisoner in the Local Central Jail. It may be recalled Ramesh Chandra Gupta went on hunger-strike in sympathy with that of Jogesh Chatterji on the 16th January last. He was tried under section 32 of the prisons Act and sentenced to a further term of one year's rigorous imprisonment in addition to the ten years that he has to pass in jail for an attempted murder at Oral. Relations of Rameshchandra Gupta came to Agra and tried to persuade him to give up hunger-strike as Jogesh Chatterji had already broken his fast. Mr. Gupta however declined to do so unless he was taken back to his former place. So far Gupta is reported to have lost 40 pounds.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY 12th MARCH 1936.

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Story of a Girl, who set out to Avenge the Death of her Brother, but one Moon-lit Night She

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TWO SHOWS 7 and 11 p.m.

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Our Malabar Letter

KERALA JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA

Nadvi Presides Over Annual Conference

(From Our Correspondent) **CALICUT. (By Mail)** The 12th Annual Conference of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema was held last week under the presidency of Maulana Abdul Jalal Nadvi at Punarpa in Ernad Taluk.

The president in his address condemned the attempt of Christian Missionaries and others to ridicule Islam and dwell on the glories of Islam. He appealed to the delegates and others to spread the true principles of Islam. The Conference thanked the Government for their decision to open a Muslim High School in Malabar. By another resolution the Conference urged the appointment of Arabic teachers in the Colleges in Malabar Cochin and Travancore. The Conference appointed a Committee to prepare a common curricula of studies in schools. At a meeting of the Calicut Municipal Council held on Monday a condolence resolution on the death of Kamala Nehru was passed.

Sheikhupura, March 7.—At a meeting of the Rate Payers Association, Sheikhupura, a resolution was adopted, expressing heart-felt sorrow at the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru and deep sympathy with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other members of the family in their bereavement.—United Press.

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A B.E.S.T. BUS WILL LEAVE THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE FOR COLABA AFTER THE LAST SHOW.

A Page About Industries And Engineering

Improving Quality Of Indigenous Sugar By New Process

Madras Agricultural Chemist Describes Simple Method He Has Evolved

The problem was, however, not simple. It presented considerable difficulties. Unlike in sugar manufacture, the limitations in applying the process to jaggery making are too many. It is not enough if paddy husk is simply burnt into charcoal. It has to be "activated" and the process usually adopted requires expensive equipment and skilled scientific control. In the use of charcoal for decolorizing sugar syrups, elaborate apparatus and machinery are employed in the factory. The ryot can afford neither of these. If he is to employ the process and derive the full benefit, he should be able to obtain it cheap or prepare his own activated charcoal and use it under his simple conditions. To use electrical terminology, the aim of the investigation should be the "stepping down" as it were, from a high to low potential, the strength of which the peasant ryot can bear.

In the past two years considerable amount of work was done in the laboratory and on the ryot's scale and a simple process has been evolved in which the use of difficult obtainable and dangerous chemicals and other impregnating agents is avoided, and in their place materials ordinarily available in villages can be employed as activating agents. A suitable and simple furnace which can be made in the village and capable of being used both for making activated charcoal from paddy husk and paddy chaff and for boiling sugarcane juice—thus eliminating avoidable waste of heat and consequently of fuel—has been devised. The net result of all this is, that it has been possible to bring down the cost of charcoal production from about eleven annas to an economic level.

The technique of jaggery and sugar manufacture using the active charcoal has been under study, trial and demonstration. A series of trials and demonstrations after the new process developed to the appropriate stage, were made in the important sugarcane growing tracts in the Madras Presidency, in the months of February and March 1934, primarily to find out how this process would respond to different varieties of cane grown under different conditions of soils and climate and incidentally to see how the real cane growers and jaggery manufacturers in the villages would receive the process.

Departmental officers and men were trained by holding demonstration classes in the latter part of January 1934 at Coimbatore and Anakkapalle. These trained officers demonstrated in a hundred villages the new process of jaggery and sugar manufacture using activated charcoal.

These trials and demonstrations were a great success and evoked considerable enthusiasm among ryots and elicited several enquiries on the method of preparation and for the supply of activated charcoal. The demand was so large that it could not be met, but in a few cases carbon was supplied and the reports from these sources were very flattering.

GOOD PRICES.

Enquiries by our demonstrators in the jaggery markets in the pre-

sidency showed that on the average, a difference of 25 per cent. existed in the price levels between good and bad jaggeries. Cream jaggery or the new process jaggery may always be expected to fetch at least 30 per cent more than the inferior qualities of jaggery, while in some instances fancy prices were paid for the jaggery. This is only to be expected as the use of activated charcoal endows the jaggery or gul with attractive colour, hard crystalline structure and better keeping quality.

THE PROCESS.

The first requisite for the successful operation of the process is the preparation of efficient carbon by the destructive distillation of paddy husk. In other words paddy husk should be carbonized in closed vessels at high temperatures to destroy or otherwise render ineffective the lignins, hydrocarbons and other organic substances of an interfering character. If the husk is charred in open vessels and exposed to air, the carbon will be converted into ashes partly or fully and the object is defeated. The second step is the removal of innage and adherent impurities by treating with caustic soda solution of appropriate strength. This removal of the impurities and inactive constituents in the basic material gives a porosity that has a considerable influence on the efficiency of the final product. The third step involves washing with pure water to free the carbon from alkali and then with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. The fourth step is drying and ignition at high temperature and the resulting product is a highly efficient cleaning and decolorizing carbon. For application to juice, a suitable reaction, quick filtration, recovery of absorbed sugar and efficient removal of the last traces of fine particles of carbon are the factors which determine the quality and quantity of the end product which may be either jaggery or sugar. These several steps which appeared too involved and unsuitable to the simple resources available to the ryot, were gradually simplified in the successive stages of the investigation. In working out the several processes, the main purpose and the person to whom the work is ultimately intended to reach, namely the ryot, has been steadily kept in view.

FOR RYOTS' BENEFIT.

The new process is evolved to place in the hands of the ryot an efficient and simple method of cleaning jaggery and rab by methods which will be entirely within the means of the sugarcane ryot. The activated charcoal process gives to the public a jaggery which is more pleasing to the eye and to the palate, and furnishes a form of sugar which compares favourably with the white crystal sugar of the factory. By the activated charcoal process a ryot can manufacture good quality jaggery whole sugar (bura sugar) or white crystalline sugar according to the needs of the market. Incidentally it helps to solve the problem of molasses disposal and the utilization of paddy husk and chaff, which are otherwise valueless and go to waste.

Electricity Now Runs Our Railway

Development Of The Fastest Means Of Surface Transport

(From A Correspondent.)

The first electric railway ever built was that of Werner Siemens, the celebrated German engineer. At that time, however, there was no general demand for it, except in the big cities of the United States. At a later date, when the density of street traffic increased in other countries also, electric street cars became the standard means of passenger transportation in all the more important towns of the globe; and although in recent years motor vehicles have captured a considerable part of their custom, their use has extended in other directions.

ALTERNATING CURRENT PREFERRED.

Since about 1920, suitable sections of the network of main railroad lines have been electrified to an ever increasing extent in most European countries. The demands on the electric cars here concerned are, naturally, much greater than those made on the average street car. In order to reduce as much as possible the loss of current, high voltage alternating current is preferred by the majority of railroad administrations. The German Railroad Corporation, for instance, uses a 15,000 volt current, which is reduced to about 1000 volt by the transformer installed on the locomotive. It has four driving axes, each subject to a load of 20 tons. Another type much used by the same administration is a locomotive with three driving axes, the maximum speed of which has recently been increased from 69 miles to 81 miles per hour. Some time ago, speeds exceeding 93 miles per hour have been achieved with an engine of this type on the line from Munich to Stuttgart, which works out at more than 130 feet per second. Speeds such as these correspond to those attained by the aeroplanes used for passenger transportation. How great the strain on the engine staff must be, may be seen from the fact that on an average signals have to be attended to at intervals of 50 seconds and the speed has to be adjusted accordingly.

IN THE TROPICS.

Meanwhile a line of this kind—the first ever built—has been completed in the tropics. Its track is 84 miles long and connects San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, with Punta Arenas, a seaport on the Pacific shore. San Jose is situated about 3500 feet above sea level, the difference in the altitude of the two termini is very considerable. In connection with it, a water power station containing three turbines, each of 2700 h.p., has been constructed about half way up the slope. From these few data it is apparent that a fast train service like this is operated under conditions entirely different from those under which ordinary street cars run.

It has already been mentioned that, as far as the transportation of passengers and light-weight cargo is concerned, motor vehicles are now keenly competing with railroads. The great drawback of motor vehicles, of course, is that they have to be repaired at frequent intervals, thus adding considerably to their running cost. The electrically-driven vehicles are not subject to this disability, but in turn they must have a regular current supply whilst running. About 40 years ago, Herr Schiemann, another German engineer, invented electric buses with overhead current supply; and these now seem to be coming into their own. The first of these services is now operated near Berlin, the plant having been supplied by Messrs. A. E. G. The cars used have a weight, when empty, of 9 tons each, and can accommodate 70 persons. Buses of this type are evidently an inexpensive and convenient means of transportation on routes containing a great deal of traffic. An experiment of this nature is also being tried where "trackless electric trams" with pneumatic tyres and overhead current supply have been introduced.

TOBACCO AND NUT IN TURKEY

Production Figures For 1934-35

Tobacco and nuts constitute the two principal and natural products of Turkey. As to statistics, published in the year 1935, on the subject of crops grown during this time, it appears that they amount up to 37,795,000 kilos on tobacco and 67,030,000 kilos on nuts.

In the year 1934 the entire product on tobacco consisted of 35,678,000 kilos, (about a million maunds) whereas that of the nuts of 34,000,000 kilos. Respectively, in the year 1935 there is an excess of 2,117,000 kilos on the product of tobacco and an excess of 3,000,000 kilos upon the nuts. Yet, in spite of this increase on the production of both these crops the prices were superior to those of the previous year.

In fact, the prices of tobacco, which in the year 1934 varied between 20 and 90 pts. per kilo, should an increase of 25 to 125 pts. this year.

As for the prices of "nuts" of the year 1934, they varied from 44.5-41.5 pts. on nuts cracked, and from 22-20 on those on cracked. In 1935, however, these prices registered a rise of 53-48 for nuts non-cracked.

The exportation of the products of tobacco and nuts during 1934-35, has been the following:—

TOBACCO	
1934	13,915,000 kilos
1935	17,988,000 kilos
HAZEL-NUTS	
1934	13,839,362 kilos
of which 746,562 as cracked.	
1935	21,184,912 kilos.
of which 5,446,055 as non-cracked	
cracked	5,446,055

In 1934 the export value of tobacco amounted to 11,679,000 pounds, that of the year 1935 to 12,664,000 pounds.

(Continued from Col. 7)

blood of India in a continuous ceaseless flow. It would be a miracle if such process, continued through long decades, did not impoverish even the richest nation upon earth."

Secondly, nowhere in the entire machinery of the Indian Government from top to bottom, is there any influence which can lower the excessive burden of land revenue imposed upon the agriculturists in these wretched times. Our agriculturalists' backs are to the wall, and our economic system performing a national service. But our Government have no time to look into the real state of affairs and amend matters. So long as the authorities will ignore the interests of the poor and toiling peasants, India cannot hope to rise what the late Marquis of Salisbury—the Secretary of State wrote in a minute in 1875 condemning the weakness and the one-sidedness of the Indian Fiscal Policy is often cited. "So far," he wrote, "as it is possible to change the Indian Fiscal system, it is desirable that the cultivator should pay a smaller proportion of the whole national charge. It is not in itself a thrifty policy to draw the mass of revenue from the rural districts, where Capital is scarce, snaring the towns where it is often redundant and runs to waste in luxury. The injury is exaggerated in the case of India, where so much of the revenue is exported, without a direct equivalent. As India should be bled, the lance should be directed to those parts where the blood is congested or at least sufficient, not to those which are already feeble from the want of it."

Sir Alfred Watson, a former editor of the "Statesman" (Calcutta) once said: "Industrially India was a land of missed opportunities, the blame for it resting heavily on Britain". This remark must be fully understood by every one. The results of such a policy we experience to-day. There are thousands of evils in our economic system. It is needless to dilate upon them. The earlier they are removed the better for us, otherwise it will ring the death-knell of our country, though potentially she could be one of the richest countries in the world. The results—the plain facts of the economic situation in India to-day—poverty, starvation and unemployment must, less every right-minded person to think and to work actively to remove the evil.—Yours, etc., S. C. S.

Mechanical Engineer's Profession

A Young But Important Occupation

The following are some extracts from the Presidential Address of Mr. S. M. Avlil of the Baroda State Railways read at the 16th annual Conference of the Mechanical Engineer's Association (India) recently held at Baroda:—

"Among the great professions of the world, that of the Mechanical Engineer may be said to be one of the youngest though it has now so far advanced as to be one of the most important.

Before the advent of steam as a means of power there were very few Mechanical Engineers as we know them to-day, but seems George Stephenson made steam driven Railways possible, enormous strides have been made. Steam has been harnessed to drive factories, mills, pumping and generating plants etc. and for over 100 years has been the chief source of power.

Closely related to the steam engine are all those factories where industrial machinery, tools etc. are manufactured, the various branches of which are too numerous to define. These all open out a wonderful field for employment and I do not think I am far wrong in saying that our profession employs more people than any other individual profession in the world.

I have no doubt many of you have seen pictures of the enormous machines now drawing trains in various parts of the world, the complicated machinery in use in textile factories, the enormous machines driving electric generators etc. Now these have not been constructed in original but have been evolved from the experience gained in the past on smaller machines and there seems to be no end to the size that the future will produce. 100 years ago, a steamship of 1000 tons 200 ft. in length was a marvel; now a train of steamships of nearly 100,000 tons deadweight and 1000 feet in length are being built. The first loco built weighed about 6 tons. Now a days locomotive engines of 300 and 400 tons weight are common in many countries and the loads they haul in some cases are as high as 6000 tons and the speeds that some of the locomotives hauling passenger trains have reached is over 100 miles per hour. Many other instances of the progress made could be mentioned.

To make all this complicated machinery, large factories have been constructed, probably the most important of these are the Iron and Steel Works which give us the iron and steel required for its manufacture.

In these works you see the crude ore being melted enormous furnaces which with the aid of the limestone as a flux pig iron is made. This again is remelted and mixed with other ingredients and large blooms of steel are made. These in their turn are reheated and run to the rolling mills where they are turned out in long lengths of plates, squares, rounds, channels, rails etc. all of which then go to serve their useful purposes in the factories where machinery and structures are made."

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN ALGERIA

Grave economic situation faces the people of Algeria, the majority of whom are Mohammedans. The depreciation by 30 to 40 per cent, in the prices of wheat, the main commodity on which the people subsist, is alleged to be the main cause.

The production of the various wines as well as iron ore, although still profitable, nevertheless lacks incentive due to restricted crop and absence of any increase in trade. Riots have been reported from many parts of the country due to economic depression. French Government are showing considerable anxiety in handling the situation so as not to displease the other Muslim communities in various parts of the empire.

India's Economic Situation

Meaning Of "Surplus" Budget

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sir James Grigg has presented the Indian budget and has talked about the silver line on the horizon of depression, the high credit maintained by India and the advantages of gold exports and what not. He has tried to depict a rosy picture. But in our heart of hearts, we know our true and painful economic position. To talk of being able to maintain high credit of India is a joke. At what cost is credit maintained? And surplus budgets! Can India in these wretched times of depression have a real surplus budget? The budget of a country ought really to depict the true economic position of the majority of the people. But are the majority of people to-day able to make two ends meet? The answer is really in the negative. The majority of people are living on capital to-day. One can think of the disastrous consequences of this policy. Then what is the use of talking of high credits and surplus

"The Government of a people by itself" wrote John Stuart Mill, "has a meaning and a reality, but such a thing as government of one people by another does not and cannot exist. One people may keep another for its own use, a place to make money in, a human cattle farm for the profits of its own inhabitants."

This statement contains a deep truth when we see that the annual drain by way of the above liabilities including "Home charges" is roughly estimated at nearly Rs. 200 crores. "It drains the life-

(Continued in Col. 4)

Stock-Taking Sale

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Grey Flannel Trousers	10 8	"Jaeger" Gauze Wool	5 0		
White Serge Trousers	17 8	"Pesco" Wool Medium	7 8		
Blue Tropical Serge Suits	45 0	"Pesco" Cashmere Wool	10 8		
Cotton-Washing Suits		"Henda" Stout Cashmere	15 0		
2-Piece	17 8				
SHIRTWEAR:		SPORTS SHIRTS:			
White Tennis Shirts	2 8	Meridian Woven Maroon	4 12		
Fancy Cotton Shirts	3 0	Celanese Art Silk	6 8		
Khaki Cotton Shirts	1 12	Aertex Cellular	4 8		
Semi-Dress Shirts	4 8				
PIYAMA SUITS:		BATHING COSTUMES:			
White Cotton Batiste	4 8	Meridian Cotton	1 8		
Striped Mercerized	5 8	Jaeger Wool	5 0		
Luvica Art Silk	7 8	Small, medium, O.S., EX.OS., sizes			
Foulard Paisley Silk	12 8				
DRESSING GOWNS:		WOOLLIES:			
Smart Thin Wool	12 8	Pure Wool Cardigans	7 8		
Art Silk Paisley	17 8	Pure Wool Slipovers	4 8		
Foulard Silk Paisley	27 8	Pure Wool Pullovers	12		
Medium Texture Wool	25 0				
Terry Bath Gowns	12 8	HEADWEAR:			
SOCK WEAR:		Soft Felt Hats		7 8	
Plain Colour Cotton	1 4	Hawkes White Topees		7 8	
Plain Colour Lisle	2 0	Straw Boaters		3 12	
Plain Silk & Lisle	2 0	Tweed Caps		4 8	
Black Silk & Lisle	2 8	FOOTWEAR:			
"Tenova" Suspender Socks	2 0	"Asquithco" Shoes		12	
"Jaeger" Fancy Cashmere	1 8	"Pothoven" Boots & Shoes		17 8	
GOLF STOCKINGS:		"Pothoven" Fancy Shoes		22 3	
Khaki Wool	1 8	Patent Footwear		12 8	
Fancy Assorted Wool	3 8	Leather Slippers		5 0	
Khaki Spun Silk	4 8	NECKWEAR:			
UNDERWEAR: COTTON:		Washing Wide End Ties		0 8	
Tropica Cotton Vests	2 8	Wool Wide End Ties		1 4	
Cotton Gauze Trunks	1 8	Fancy Silk Ties		1 12	
India Gauze Vests	0 12	Terry Tennis Scarves		2 4	
An-On Lawn Vests	2 8	Foulard Silk Ties		2 4	
An-On Lawn Union Suits	3 8	Evening Dress Scarves		5 0	
UNDERWEAR: Art Silk		Miscellaneous Wear:			
"Celanese" Undervests	4 8	Tan Leather Belts		2 8	
"Celanese" Athletic vests	4 8	Marathon Rubber Belts		0 8	
"Celanese" Trunk Drawers	5 8	Guyots Web Braces		1 8	
"Celanese" Combinations	7 8	Nocrode Silk Suspenders		0 12	

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"League Fixtures Must Be Restored"

Overwhelming Majority At Football Ballot

"POOLS WAR" RESPONSIBLE FOR POOR ATTENDANCE

LONDON, March 7. "Pools war" is again blamed for the small attendances which are generally below the average. Despite the springlike weather, only 4,16,000 people watched to-day's matches.

Leeds' Chairman addressed the crowd through microphone asking if the spectators favoured the restoration of the League fixture a list of which was issued at the beginning of the season. Immediately there was a deafening roar, "aye."

A Forest Of Hands

Spectators were then asked for show of hands. As far as could be seen everybody raised his hands. Then asked for those who were against to show their hands. There were only three people in the front stands who did so. They were immediately greeted with loud jeers.

Ballot was taken at the end of the match and of 3,584 put in the box 3,540 answered in the affirmative.

VILLA'S BEST VICTORY.

The best victory of the day was Aston Villa's. In the first-half display, it looked likely to be a record big score but in the second-half there was a great struggle for supremacy. Aston scored twice for Villa, first goal in the ninth minute. Steel reduced lead after the game had been in progress for 25 minutes. Then Villa's goal experienced terrific pressure. Villa's third goal came through Phillips just before the interval when Villa led three-one.

After resumption Stoke made menacing raids and Steel reduced lead. Great struggle followed, but without any addition to the score.

EVERTON-SUNDERLAND DRAW.

Everton's draw with Sunderland was meritorious. Sunderland led three-nil at the interval through Duns, Gurney and Carter.

In the second-half, injuries disorganised the defence and Cluffie and Stevenson scored for Everton and after 30 minutes play in the second-half Dean netted the equaliser.

Manchester City amazed their supporters to-day. After a goalless first-half they scored six goals in the second-half through Doherty, Tilson, Brook, Herd (twice and Toseland).

STRUGGLE IN SECOND DIVISION.

There was great promotion struggle in the Second Division to-day where seven points separated the first six teams. Luton and Tranmere are holding on grimly their leadership in their respective divisions.—Reuter's Special.

Rugby N. Union Cup Third Round

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 7. The following are the Rugby Northern Union Cup Third Round results:—

Salford 5, Castleford 4.
Warrington 5, Wigan 2.
Hull 4, Leeds 5.
Huddersfield 12, Wakefield Trinity nil.

Broughton Beat St. Helens

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 7. The following are the results of the Rugby matches played under the Northern Union Rules:—

Barrow 25, Acton and Willeiden nil.
Bradford 13, Streatham and Mitham 3.
Bramley 7, Hunslet 11.
Broughton 23, St. Helens nil.
Dewsbury 2, Oldham 2.
Rochdale 5, Liverpool 12.
St. Helens Recreation 6, Leigh nil.

PLAN OF PROPOSED BUILDING OF LAKSHMI INSURANCE CO. LTD. IN BOMBAY.



For Policy and Agency Terms apply to:—
Branch Secretary,
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Applications are invited for representation in Poona, Khandesh and Aurangabad. Apply Secretary, Fort, Bombay.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN KASHMIR

Thundershowers In Central India And Rajputana

POONA, March 8. The western disturbance now over the Punjab has caused widespread rain in Kashmir and from Northwest Frontier to United Provinces, with scattered thunder showers in East Rajputana and Central India.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Murree, Cherat and Srinagar one and half inches each, Parachinar and Dailhouse one inch each, Peshawar and Mairpur three quarters of an inch each.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in Baluchistan and plains of the Punjab and continue in North West Frontier Province, Kashmir and in and near hills of Punjab. Thundershowers will recur locally in United Provinces, Central India and extend to Chotanagpur and Bengal.

Heavy rainfall, warning. Moderate to heavy rain is likely in and near Western Himalayas during the next 24 hours.—A.P.

Alleged Defamation

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail). Mr. Saraswati Raghavachari, has filed in the Court of the First Class Sub-Judge, a suit for damages for alleged defamation against Mr. Panjilal Naranji Shah. In the course of his plaint the plaintiff says:—

That the defendant was the Head Master of the Popular High School from the 1st June, 1934 to the 4th February, 1935; that in a letter dated the 3rd of February, 1935 addressed to the Educational Inspector N. D., the defendant made a statement in writing concerning me tending to injure my reputation and thereby holding me up to hatred, contempt and ridicule.

That by reason of the allegations in the letter addressed to the Educational Inspector N. D., your humble plaintiff has been greatly injured in his credit and reputation and has been brought into public odium and contempt and has suffered much pain and humiliation as also special damage.

Nagpur, March 7.—Rai Saheb S. Sanyal has been appointed as the new Publicity Officer to the Central Provinces Government vice Rai Saheb H. L. Varma, M.B.E. who has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat.—United Press.

Neath 6, Bath 0; Sale 0, Moseley 3; Swansea 7, Pontypool 3; Glasgow High School 11, Glasgow Academicals 3; Watsonians 9, Edinburgh Academicals 0.—Reuter's Special.

Scottish Scorers

LONDON, March 7.

The following are the Scottish scorers:—
Rangers, Turnbull.
Clyde, Stewart, Outhbert, Rankine.
Motherwell, Wylie, Ogilvie.
Falkirk, Keyes, (thrice), Dawson Gowen.
Morton, Ferguson, Calder, Benzie.
Third Lanark, Kennedy (thrice), Hay, Howe.
Airdrieonians, Connor Law.
Celtic, Crum, McGrory (twice).
Dundee, Kirby, Coats.
Kilmarnock, Black.
Kilmarnock, Williamson (twice).
Robertson, Beattie.
Hamilton, Harrison (twice), Park.

Partick, Regan (twice).
Ayr, Wylie, Torbet.
Queen of South Cumings.
St. Johnstone, Beattie (twice).
Ferguson (twice) McGill.
Queen's Park, Crawford (twice).
—Reuter's Special.

Fieldon Visits Nizam State Broadcasting Studio

HYDERABAD (Dn), March 7. Mr. Lionel Fieldon, Controller of Broadcasting Government of India, arrived at Hyderabad this morning 'en route' to Madras.

During his brief stay in the city Mr. Fieldon took the opportunity to visit the Hyderabad State Broadcasting Studio with the working on which he expressed himself as most satisfied.

Mr. Fieldon is leaving for Madras to-morrow.—A. P.

Scottish Cup Fourth Round

LONDON, March 7.

The following are the results of the fourth round Scottish cup:—
Aberdeen nil, Rangers 1.
Morton 3, Third Lanark 5.
Falkirk 5, Dunfermline nil.
Clyde 3, Motherwell 2.—Reuter's Special.

ARMY BEAT NAVY

LONDON, March 7.

At Twickenham in the Rugby match Army beat Navy by 12 points to 3.—Reuter's Special.



This new building of Karachi Indian Merchants' Association was opened by Rao Bahadur Shrivastava Mohatta on 28th February.

RANJI TROPHY SEMI-FINAL AND FINAL To Be Played In Delhi From March 21

The semi-final match in the Ranji Trophy Tournament between Bombay and N. India Team will be played in Delhi from 21st instant onwards. The winning team will then play with Madras.

Team in Delhi from the 27th instant. Bombay players are requested to report themselves either to the Secretary, Bombay Cricket Association to Mr. Contractor, the manager of the Team.

Activities Of B. H. Medical Association

Below we give extracts from the annual report of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association for 1934-1935:—

The Association which was founded in 1919 continued its useful career till 1933, at the end of which year it had to face a serious crisis. Dr. V. M. Kulkarni, the Principal founder, had continued to be the backbone of the whole institution. In view of his age, he retired at the end of 1933; and that meant a virtual stoppage of the activities of the Association.

These activities, however, were valuable to the public to be given up without an effort at their revival. Some of the active workers and "Old Students" of the Institution met in May 1934. With Dr. M. E. Lukmani in the chair. It was decided to entrust Dr. K. L. Ray and O. Manu with the task of re-organization, and then the Association saw new light. In appreciation of the services of Dr. V. M. Kulkarni, it was decided to elect him as Honorary Member of the Association.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

At the beginning of August 1934, a Post-Graduate Class was started with Dr. A. C. Das, as a Lecturer. At the outset ten Homoeopathic Practitioners joined the class, but on account of want of time and inconvenience to their practice, some of them left and at the end of the session there remained six on the roll.

The Organizers' keen desire for public service did not let them rest with internal organization. By the middle of 1934, the Bombay Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary was opened, for the benefit of the city's poor.

The dispensary quickly gained popularity. Situated in the same premises as the College, in the heart of the city, the daily attendance progressively increased.

The Managing Committee intend to convert the Charitable Dispensary into a modest but well-equipped Hospital in the near future. It is also proposed to find spacious premises in a popular locality to house the College as well as the Hospital.

The report concludes with an appeal to the generous public who feel for the poor and the sick, to continue the active sympathy and co-operation that they have all along extended to us, and to come forward with liberal contributions for fulfilling the immediate needs of the Institution.

SEND-OFF PARTY TO AFGHAN WAR MINISTER

A large number of distinguished guests responded to the invitations extended to them by the Consul for Afghanistan to meet H. R. H. Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan, Minister of War, Kabul, at the Royal Afghan Consulate on Sunday evening prior to his departure to Europe.

The palatial residence and lawn of Mr. A. Rahman, Consul for Afghanistan were tastefully decorated and as the guests arrived they were welcomed and led to their seats by the members of the Consulate.

At 6 p.m. H. R. H. Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan arrived and as he alighted from his car, the band played the Afghan National Anthem. His Royal Highness was introduced to all the guests present and the very enjoyable function came to a close at 7-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:
GSG 17.70 Mc's (18.86m.), GSE 15.14 Mc's (19.82 m.), GSE 11.83 Mc's (25.29 m.).

7-30 p.m. B.G. Ben. "Rocking Horse Winner" By D. H. Lawrence. Adapted for the microphone, by Cecil Lewis. Produced by William MacLurg. 7-55 p.m. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London. 8-10 p.m. Talk: "The Conquest of the Air-3." 8-30 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteway; conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. Harry Dyson (Flute). 9-30 p.m. A Sontia Recital. Antonia Butler (Violoncello). Kathleen Markwell. (Pianoforte). Sonata in A Minor, Op. 33 (Grieg). 10 p.m. Greenwich Time Signal at 10 p.m. 10 p.m. The News. 10-20 p.m. A Recital by Richard Tauber.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc's.
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections. (Paraphone Records). 2-0 p.m. Selection of Indian Music. 3 p.m. School Broadcasting. 3-45 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. Violin Solos. (South Indian Tunes). K. Ganesan Rao. 7 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat. Geeta Pravachan. (In Marathi). Pandit Lakshmanrao Oghale. 7-30 p.m. Comic Skits. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Light Classical Music. 8-45 p.m. "India and the World." E. J. Gough. 10 p.m. Leon Abbey and his Band.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc's.
49.10 metres, 6109 kc's.
12-36 p.m. SB Sydney Pearce's Sextet. A Light Studio Orchestra. 1-30 p.m. Educational Broadcasts for School Students. By Nripin Chatterjee—General Knowledge Day. (a) Questions and Answers. (b) Important News of the Day. (c) Idea of the Day. 2-36 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records. 3-6 p.m. Time Signal.

HAI PERFORMED

30,000 Pilgrims Congregate At Mecca

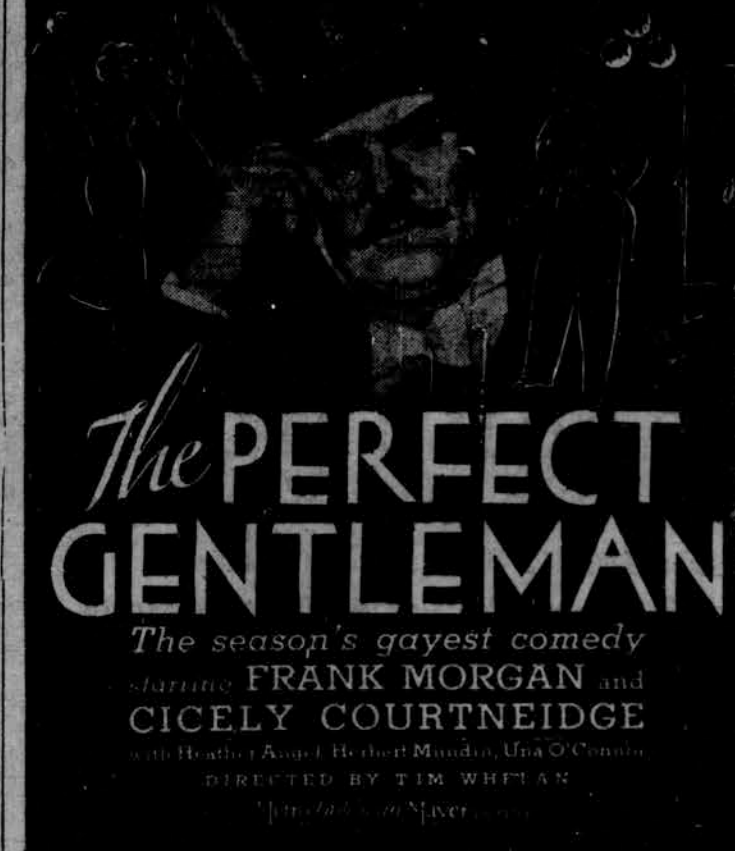
His Excellency Shaikh Abdullah Suleman, Finance Minister of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, has sent the following cable to Shaikh Abdullah Mohamed Fozan:—
"The Haj was performed on Tuesday in perfect peace and health. Thirty thousand pilgrims from abroad attended this year."

Central Cinema

NEAR ALBLESS BAUG—CHARNI ROAD—
—OFF QUEEN'S ROAD—

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE RIOTOUS LAUGH HIT OF THE YEAR!

He offered the ladies his heart
—and a fortune
in pawn-tickets!



PLANS OPEN.

PHONE: 27787.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Fagan Vad 2, 1992.
Muslim: Jilhej 14, 1354.
Parsi: Meher 5, 1305.
Hightide: 0-41; 12-35.
Lowtide: 6-41; 18-41.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, annual meeting of members at the Prince of Wales' Museum (New Wing) 6-15 p.m.

SOCIALIST 'STUDY CIRCLE'

The weekly meeting of the Study Circle organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party on the principles of Scientific Socialism will be held at the Party's Office, to-day (Monday) at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Ashok Mehta will conduct the class.

MUSLIM LEAGUE PROPAGANDA

A public meeting of Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at Mohamad Ali Road (behind the post office). The meeting is convened by the All-India Muslim League Reception Committee to explain the importance of ensuing sessions of the Muslim League.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.		
Timing At Victoria Terminus.	Arr.	Dep.
Trains	H.M.	H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 00	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Car of Dreams" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Invisible Ray" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay" Daily at 3-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Nine O'Clock Revue" Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Perfect Gentleman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Bride Comes Home" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"I Dream Too Much" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Soldier's Sweetheart" Daily at 3-30, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Captain Blood" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Chaita Putli" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Last Days of Pompeii" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Amar Prem" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Ultimatum" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dil-ki-Pyas" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"The Dark Angel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Never too Late" and "Roaring Roads" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TAXI DRIVERS PROTEST

Union To Move High Court For Injunction Against Six Anna Rates?

BOMBAY Sunday.—The Hon. Gen. Secretary, Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union, writes:—In order to enforce the new rate of six annas per mile the police have notified and are going about among members of the Union persuading them that they should get their permits renewed on 10th of March, i.e. 21 clear days before the legal date of expiry of the present permit. The Union has drawn the attention of the Commissioner to this irregularity and has also notified to all members not to take any car to the police for renewal of permits until the Union issues a final notice to that effect because the discussion between the Union and the police has not yet terminated and there is every likelihood of injunction being granted by the Union through the High Court.

'A' WARD D. C. C.—The annual general meeting of the 'A' (Ford) Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, March 15, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 28, Manoradas Street, Holi Chakra, Fort.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—An ordinary monthly meeting of the society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (the 11th March) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). A paper on the Homeland of the Aryans will be read by Revd. Fr. H. Heras.

BOMBAY TENANTS' UNION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Union a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. at the Ferguson Road Malian where Messrs Jhabvala, Pradhan, Varasakar and others will speak on "The Work Before The Tenants".

LECTURE ON DIET AND HEALTH.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. at the Slavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpaty, when Mr. Ludgate of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission will deliver a lecture with magic lantern slides on "Diet and Health".

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravellin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. Anklesaria will give an exposition, in Gujarati, of Gatha Ahunavadi, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31) strophes 16, 17 and 18.

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The adjourned urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 11th March) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office at Parel.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of members of the Bombay Natural History Society will be held at the Prince of Wales Museum (New Wing) this evening, at 6-15 p.m. to adopt the Accounts and Report for the year ending 31st December 1935, and to elect the Committee of Management for the ensuing year. Mr. S. H. Prater, the Curator, will give a short account of the new Natural History wing of the Museum and the Exhibits, instead of the Cinema film as previously notified.

The Managing Editor of "The Kamala" of Delhi writes to say that in order to commemorate the sacrifices of the late Mrs. Kamala Nehru for the cause of Indian womanhood, it is decided to bring out after her name a monthly magazine in English for the benefit of the educated women of India, which will stand for the noble traditions and idealism of 'Bharat Mata', and will be a true interpreter of all that is best and purest in the life of Indian women.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).—The suburbs had quite a busy week-end, with the Holi celebrations, that commenced on Saturday evening.

CAROBATICS AT JUHU.—Were you one of the audience to witness those daring feats performed by the dare devil drivers? If you have not witnessed it then let me tell you, you have missed a real treat that would have kept you spell-bound from start to finish as it kept the huge gathering.

THAT JUHU ROAD.—Now that I have written about a function held at Juhu, I think I must tell you about that Juhu Road. The first thing I noticed was the rut that was cracking beneath the wheels of cars and

VILE PARLE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Public Meeting Urges Better Sanitary Measures

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Saturday.—At a public meeting, convened under the auspices of the local Congress Committee, the Municipal administration was subjected in a severe criticism by the residents and tax-payers. The meeting was held in the Tilak Mandir, when Mr. R. M. Mehta occupied the chair. Sjt. G. D. Bhatt, a sitting member of the Municipality opened the discussion. He agreed that there were causes sufficient and strong for the public to get dissatisfied. But he assured that everything possible was being done to improve the sanitation of the town. In this connection he drew the attention of the public as to how earnest efforts were made in the direction of the drainage schemes without which the sanitary condition could not be improved. The lighting question also was occupying the attention of the Councilors and the new contract was expected to relieve the Municipality at least a little to spend on some other necessary expenditure. Sjt. Jog, the Secretary of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh's Municipal Committee, drew up a strong indictment against the Municipality. He feared that affairs of the body were being dragged into sectional channels and requested that the members should at least take the sense of the public (whom they represent) on the major issues. Mr. Mehta in the end thanked the speakers for clarifying the issues after which the meeting terminated.

The Nizam will not participate any public function owing to the mourning over the late King's death but will pay his customary visit to the religious shrines of Nizamuddin and Qutubuddin. Though the final arrangements regarding the Nizam's programme will be known after his arrival to-morrow it is expected that the Nizam will have tea with the Nawab of Rampur on Monday and the Viceroy will lunch at the Nizam's palace on Tuesday. Probably the duration of stay at the imperial capital is eleven days but the final date of departure has not yet been fixed. The Nizam wishes to utilize his present visit for a little rest and his engagements may, therefore, be restricted.

Daiwadnya Silver Jubilee Exhibition

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition, specially arranged by the Daiwadnya Association to celebrate its Silver Jubilee has been drawing a very large number of visitors daily. The managing Committee have, therefore, decided to give the fullest opportunity for those interested in arts and crafts to visit the exhibition by extending the show upto Tuesday night. Mrs. Indrabai Pitale and Mrs. Sunandabai C. Vagal have been indefatigable in their efforts to make the exhibition a success, and the community has responded by sending in over 2200 exhibits which are of a very high standard and interesting. The gold medal presented by the Institution was awarded to Mrs. Shalini Malakar for the best exhibit in the show. The gold medal awarded by Rao Bahadur Amrut-raj, N. Vagal for general proficiency was won by Mrs. Sundar Anandraj Powwal, who secured seven prizes for her exhibits. The exhibition, which is open to the public, is being held at the residence of Mr. V. J. Shankar Shet, Gurgaum Road, from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. the admission fee is one anna.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The Imperial Airways Eastbound plane due to arrive Katabchi on Thursday the 5-3-1936 which was delayed has been further delayed and is now expected to arrive there on Saturday afternoon the 7th instant. The London India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on Friday the 6th March 1936 will, therefore, arrive here on Sunday afternoon the 8th March 1936 and will be issued out for delivery the following day i.e. at 8 a.m. on Monday the 9th March 1936 in the ordinary course. The delivery of air mail correspondence (unraged) will however be effected on Sunday afternoon to those who call for it at the window of the respective delivery offices during the working hours. The latest hour of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad (Dn.) and Madras at the G.P.O. will be as follows:—Ordinary correspondence 11-30 hours on 8-3-36. Registered correspondence 11-00 hours on 7-3-36.

The Working Committee has accepted with thanks the donation of Rs. 150. of H. H. the Aga Khan, and has elected him a member of the Reception Committee.

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NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Nizam Visits Delhi For Rest And Bidding Good-Bye To Viceroy

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, March 8.—Elaborate screening of the ceremonial platform of New Delhi railway station has been carried out for the arrival of Nizam's special train carrying the Nizam and his Zenana and entourage of about 300. The arrival will be private and the special train is due at 8/40 a.m. tomorrow. A fleet of 34 cars will carry the party to the palace and its grounds which has been converted into a neat colony, will laid out and elaborately arranged. The luggage special which arrived on Sunday the 1st instant brought tents and other materials from Hyderabad for the purpose of accommodating 12 high officials in tents in the palace grounds. 200 military escort and about 300 Maikhana and Farashkhana, including Nawab Zaimuddin, Chief Municipal Officer of Hyderabad Municipality and State architect has been here for some days and has organized the entire camp on modern sanitary lines.

The Heir Apparent, Prince Azamjah Bahadur, and Princess and the baby prince arrived to-day with their retinue. Mr. Mackenzie, the British Resident, also arrived to-day. Sir Akbar Hydari, Maharaja Sir Kishanpershad and Nawab Mehdiyar Jung will arrive to-morrow. The Nizam's brother, Nawab Basalath Jah Bahadur, arrives to-night and stays at the Maidens Hotel.

AIMS & OBJECTS OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, one of the honorary secretaries of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Sessions of the Muslim League, in a press note, says that: "As the aims and objects of the League are not sufficiently known, a good deal of misunderstanding prevails about them." They may be briefly summarised as:—

- The attainment of full responsible government for India by all peaceful and legitimate means with adequate and effective safeguards for Mussalmans.
- To protect and advance the political, religious, and other rights and interests of Indian Mussalmans.
- To promote friendship and union between the Mussalmans and other communities of India.
- To maintain and strengthen brotherly relations between the Mussalmans of India and those of other countries.

Both men and women can become members on payment of one rupee as annual subscription. Every member is entitled to take part in the discussions and vote. Mrs. Adya Begum Saheba has been selected to enrol lady members.

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IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

India And Geneva

Mr. A. Felt, Director of the Information Section of the League of Nations, was given an "At Home" by the Journalists' Association on Saturday, when some of the leading members of Bombay Society were present. Most of them who spoke on the occasion, while sympathising with the aims of the League of Nations, were of the view that "real India" could in no way interest itself in the League affairs as long as the League had no power to do anything for India. The one and only advantage that could be derived from the League was that it should be exploited to the best advantage. In his concluding remarks Mr. Felt suggested that India should have a representative of the Indian Press at Geneva. The suggestion is worth considering by the Nationalist newspapers. Though nothing very big could be expected from an Indian journalist, yet it would be possible to bring before the few thousand foreigners who assemble at Geneva every year, the realities in India. It certainly would help, in a way, to

counteract anti-Indian propaganda. It is for the Nationalist papers in the country to decide on sending an Indian Journalist to Geneva on their behalf. He would not only send news to them, but also convey news from India to the several Nationals assembling in Geneva. He will also be able to acquaint the hundreds of foreign journalists with the truth about conditions in India, so that they in turn might convey to their country the correct news about India, Indians and their doings.

The Social Service Quarterly

The January issue of this journal, which is the official organ of the Social Service League, opens with a descriptive note on the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, which will start work in a few months, by Dr. Clifford Manshardt. Mr. A. V. Malli contributes a small article on the work of the Bhil Seva Mandal. The most interesting of the contents of this number are easily the 'Editorial Notes' which cover a wide field. Within a brief compass, much excellent material will be found gathered in the quarterly.

ANTI-MINISTRY CAMPAIGN

Move To Form Committee Of Congressmen In City

Mr. M. R. Masani, Secretary, Anti-Ministry Committee of Congressmen invites all Congressmen who are opposed to the acceptance of ministerial offices to attend a meeting to-day (Monday), at 6-15 p.m. at the Office of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, when a local committee will be formed to organise "Anti-Ministry Day" on Sunday, March 22, and to carry on agitation on this issue.

NEW ATTRACTIONS AT VICTORIA GARDENS

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological Collection of the Victoria Gardens:—

- 1 The Greater Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (Cacatua Galerita) by Mrs. Woods.
- 7 The Fan-tailed Pigeons by Mr. Pallonji F. Patell.
- 1 The Rhesus Monkey (Macacus Rhesus) by Dr. Dalal.
- 1 The Indian Jackal (Canis aureus) by Miss Isabel DeJoss.
- 2 The four-horned Antelopes (Tetracerus quadricornis) by Mrs. Marcar.
- 1 The Indian Crocodile (Crocodylus palustris) by Mr. V. R. Parulkar.
- 1 The Indian Antelope or the Black Buck (Antelope Cervicapra) by Mr. F. A. Khiraz.
- 1 The Rhesus Monkey (Macacus Rhesus) by Mr. Godwin—The Superintendent of Police.
- 1 The Four-horned Antelope (Tetracerus quadricornis) by Mr. Clewes Gader.
- 1 The Hook or the White-browed Gibbon (Hylobates Hoolek) by Mr. and Mrs. Reggie D'Sylva and Mr. John Mathews.
- 1 The Spotted Deer or the Chital (Cervus Axis) by Dr. Joaquim Souza Furtado.
- 1 The Jungle Cat (Felis Chaus) by Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan.
- 2 The Indian Pea-fowl (Pavo cristatus) by Bal Ashrafal.
- 1 The Bengal Red-vented Bulbul (Melaptes bengalensis) by Bal Ashrafal.
- 1 The Indian Crocodile (Crocodylus palustris) by the Water Department of the Bombay Municipality.

Commencing SATURDAY 4TH MARCH 1936. AT CENTRAL CINEMA

ON THE SCREEN AT LAST! \$1,000,000 Production of Dickens' Finest Love Story...



ROALD COLMAN in CHARLES DICKENS' A TALE OF TWO CITIES with cast of 10,000 including: ELIZABETH ALLAN EDNA MAY OLIVER REGINALD GWEN BASIL RATHBONE BLANCHÉ YURKA HENRY B. WALTHALL Produced by David O. Selznick Directed by Jack Conway

PLANS OPEN 'Phone 27787.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRETE MOSHEIM
JOHN MILLS
IN
A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY
With Music
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1936

GRAVE AND ALARMING

It had been obvious for some time that Herr Hitler was going to do something sensational. He has now done it, encouraged, in general, by the impunity with which his transgressions have been attended in the past, and, in particular, by the present situation in the Far East as also in Europe where Italy, declared an outlaw, has yet been allowed to play a mischievous role. So far as the strict rights and wrongs of the military occupation of the Rhineland are concerned, they are almost equally divided; and they are also very simple. Germany has been kept waiting a long time. She quite rightly accuses the signatories to the Versailles Treaty of having delayed keeping their own promises so long that the delay amounts to a positive cancellation of those promises. But, on the other hand, Germany has unilaterally taken a grave step which is unjustifiable both in point of time and of procedure. This step, secondly, constitutes a deliberate repudiation of Germany's own undertakings solemnly given through the Locarno Pact.

Britain's Attitude

Strict ethics apart, Herr Hitler's action is a calculated one which he had been contemplating for a long time. The justification he has offered through his oration is so much humbug to cover the reality. He has, as we have said, taken advantage of the Japanese menace in the East and Italian sympathy in Europe to strike a double blow at France and Russia. He is also depending on Britain. He expects Britain to connive at the military occupation of the Rhineland exactly as she did when Germany denounced the military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. And he does so with a similar offer: if, formerly it was an Anglo-German Naval Agreement, now it is a broad hint about an Anglo-German—since France will inevitably reject the German offer—Air agreement. But the situation is not so simple now that deliberate and open defiance has been as openly repeated. As a British conservative paper says, German diplomacy "withers any kind of international comity" and it has destroyed the very confidence which alone could lend value to his proposals. In ordinary international decency, therefore, Britain will have to support France less negatively than she did formerly.

Risks Must Be Taken

What then is going to happen? France is bound to take up what is rightly described as "a direct challenge" to her. But how? The international situation is so confused and complicated and individual interests of Powers cut across each other so directly that it is difficult to anticipate anything. France intends to appeal to the League of Nations on the basis of the Stresa resolutions. Hitler's Germany, a non-member, is even less likely to respect the League than Mussolini's Italy, an important member State, did. France is credited with the intention of demanding economic sanctions against Germany. This would be comic were the situation not so grave. But one cannot help pointing out the irony of the position. Economic sanctions against Germany are open, with greater force, to the same tactical and practical objections as have been consistently urged against Italy by France herself! But that aside, sanctions, we believe, are possible, provided France and Britain take the risk of antagonising Italy and Germany respectively. That risk is worth taking, because both Britain and France owe it to themselves to make good earlier betrayals—indirectly, of course—of international obligations in their respective spheres. More especially is it worth taking in the interests of peace itself. If France and Britain give up their reservations—the one in regard to Italy, the other in regard to Germany—they can mobilise the whole of Europe actively to support effective economic actions which Germany and Italy will think twice before resisting by force. If Europe stands solidly and determinedly for international peace and justice irrespective of individual interests it is possible not only to stop a world conflagration but also to prepare the ground for an equitable and permanent solution of the present difficulties. But if there is delay there is no knowing what may happen. The German army has entered the Rhineland and France is practically mobilising her own forces with just a bridge between the two. The situation is certainly "most grave and most alarming" since the time the last war broke out.

40-Hour Week

The Legislative Assembly, constituted as it is at present, was bound to throw out Mr. N. M. Joshi's motion urging the ratification of the 40-Hour Week Convention of the International Labour Conference, and it has done the expected thing. Both Government and their supporters, who stoutly opposed the Convention, seemed to think that it was a question of mere rupees, annas and pice, ignoring conditions of humanity and justice to the very toilers who contribute to their comforts and amenities. Yet all that Mr. Joshi pleaded for was that the House should at present accept the principle of the Convention as an objective to be reached progressively.

The main argument of Sir Frank Noyce was that even a majority of European nations had not adopted the 48-Hour Week and, therefore, it was preposterous for India to ratify the 40-Hour Week. But once it is agreed that the principle of reducing

hours of work is to maintain humane conditions of work, it must follow that shorter hours are more essential in the tropical climate of India than in the temperate one of Europe, and that in India in particular the general conditions of labour are so depressing and exacting that substantial relief through reduction of hours is absolutely necessary. From this point of view there is nothing preposterous in Mr. Joshi's motion which only asked for a recognition of a wholesome principle to be pursued as fast as Indian trade conditions permitted.

Sir H. P. Mody's undignified outburst on the very policy of the I.L.O. only shows how incapable he has become of appreciating the Labour point of view. And his threat that, if the I.L.O. went on with its "Rake's Progress," Indian capitalists would withhold all support from it, is indicative more of bad temper than of sane argument. Nor are such threats calculated to promote goodwill between Labour and Capital.

"F. E."

Deserved tributes were paid at the Town Hall meeting on Friday to the memory of the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. As all those who knew him intimately pointed out, he was not merely an eminent businessman and a talented solicitor but also a staunch nationalist without the slightest trace of communalism and a patriotic citizen who generously helped many a national scheme. It is, therefore, most appropriate that the main resolution adopted by

the meeting describes him as being "actuated by the highest spirit of nationalism." Rare as are business geniuses like him, much rarer are those who serve their country rather than themselves with their talent. It is earnestly to be hoped that the memorial proposed to be raised in his honour will be in every way appropriate to his great personality and will inspire others with the same "highest spirit of nationalism" that was such a peculiar trait in his character.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

A Retrograde Proposal

(By K. T. SHAH.)

The Questions Hour in the Assembly is now-a-days not quite so lively as it used to be. Whether it is that the inveterate interrogator has learnt the wisdom of moderation; or whether the first fury of enthusiasm is exhausted, the fact remains that far more questions are answered in an hour this sessions than was the case last year by this time. The Supplementaries have fallen off in number as well as acrimony. There are exceptions, of course, but the general impression seems to be that the representatives of the public do not find it necessary as before to subject the spokesmen of Government to that fusillade of interrogations which marked the earlier expression of Opposition zeal.

Rebuilding Quetta

A question to-day did, however, stimulate a warmth of Supplementaries, from which the Government spokesmen did not come out at all with flying colours, or any colours. In the rebuilding of Quetta, foreign architectural advisers and assistants may be employed, and even contracts may be given to non-Indians. When pressed to be more explicit on this interesting point, the Government spokesman had no other refuge than to demand notice for the question. Nothing can be lamer than that, and the House realising, once again, the futility of expecting anticipatory consideration from this Government.

Hammock Report

The discussion on the report of the Delimitation Committee occasioned a wholly unnecessary, and largely unexpected confusion. At the eleventh hour, a motion was allowed, by way of amendment, to the Government motion to take those portions of the Report which dealt with Federal representation into consideration, appointing a Committee of the House to thrash out the many intricate issues involved in that voluminous document. Pundit Govind Vallabh Pant moved this amendment, to the surprise of many, perhaps, of his own followers. There was a meeting of the Congress members in the House on the preceding day; but, it seems, this particular suggestion was either not considered at the meeting, or that many of the rank and file were not informed of this decision of the meeting. Certain it is that, when the motion was actually put forward, and the President had permitted it, a difficulty arose from the inability of the Government to find any time in the already crowded programme of the present sessions to discuss the report of the Committee. The Committee was enjoined, in terms of the Pant motion, to report not later than the 18th instant. But Sir Nripen Sarkar apparently seemed to be under the impression that the Committee could send in its report direct to the Powers—that he had agreed to this suggestion, and consented to serve on the Committee; but when he discovered his mistake he declined, for himself and his colleagues, the seat on the Committee. The Sarkar view, however, of the Committee reporting direct to Government would be unfair to those sections of the House, or those individual members, who found no place on the Committee. Pundit Govind Vallabh claimed his Committee to be fully representative of all Parties and interests in the House. True, somebody (in the Gallery) wanted to know who represented the women of India on that Committee. The answer was, "Mr. Asaf Ali," which satisfied this inveterate champion of the fair sex immediately, as the acceptance by the mover of the amendment of every additional name suggested on the floor of the House satisfied the Assembly. The Committee has thus become somewhat unwieldy, and, of course, it is utterly unlikely to be unanimous in its findings, even though the Pundit had made it quite clear that it could not possibly touch the sore spot of the Communal Award. Even when this first hurdle was crossed by the addition of such names as Sir M. Yakub, or Mr. Nauman, there remained the difficulty of persuading that rock of firmness, Sir Nripen Sarkar, to shift his position and find time for the discussion of the Committee's findings. Up to the lunch interval, however, there seemed to be no way out but to reject the Report. If the Opposition could muster sufficient strength to do so, this denouement was the more imminent, as the simmering discontent in certain sections of the latter ranks would seize on any excuse to checkmate such "arrangements" between Party leaders and Government. Luckily, however, for the Government, Sir Cowasji had a real brain

(Continued On Page 7.)

Propaganda In India

How Congress Must Carry It On

By
ABDUL AZIZ AZAD

MOSCOW, Feb. 14

In my previous article, published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of September 24, 1935, under the caption: "Foreign Propaganda and how it must be carried on," I presented a scheme for carrying on permanent propaganda abroad for acquainting public opinion of the world with the cultural, political, and social life of India as it is in reality. I am glad to note that my scheme has drawn favourable comments in the Indian Nationalist press, particularly in the "Chronicle". Further, the articles of Mr. S. Bose and the interview given by the President of the Indian National Congress, Rajen Babu, published in the "Chronicle" of January 3, 1936, concerning foreign propaganda indicate that the pillars of the National Congress have finally realized the urgent necessity for organizing foreign propaganda on a wider scale, and more permanently. All the above-mentioned facts impel me to develop further the idea of propaganda for Indian nationalism, not only abroad, but also within our country.

Failure Of Congress

May I be allowed to speak some truths concerning the work of the Indian National Congress? Not only to me, but to all those abroad who are interested in the fate of India, the work and the achievements of the Congress seem to me very negligible, particularly when one takes into consideration its half century of existence—a period which would have been quite enough for other nations not only to reach their goal, but also to change their backward country into one of the most advanced Powers of the world. What hinders the Indian National Congress from reaching its object? Modern politicians all over the world have one reply to this question: lack of modern organizational methods

and absence of elasticity in changing tactics with the change of political situations (at home and abroad).

Causes Of Failure

Let us now examine the methods applied by the Indian National Congress in carrying on its work fifty years ago and at present. We see no, or very little, difference both in programme and tactics, which shows that we Indian Nationalists are marching on one place, without making any progress. We have proved ourselves fanatical orthodox, rather than elastic politicians. That is why our opponents say with scorn: "You are unfit to rule". Mr. Gandhi has undoubtedly rendered enormous service to India and the Indians. He has, to a certain extent, organized the masses of India under the banner of the Congress and has instilled in them a nationalistic spirit. So far so good, but he has unpardonably failed to carry the masses further on the path to victory. He failed properly to utilize the immeasurable force which the Indian people of all classes placed in his trust. On the contrary, inwardly the wrong tactics used by him have proved a fatal break in the progress of the nation's movement for liberation.

Industrialize The Country

Our Indian National Congress, under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi has grasped the most vital and precious principle of the Swadeshi movement. We desire to, and we must, keep foreign goods off the Indian market. If we succeed in doing this we shall achieve our independence at an early date. How can we solve this problem? Only by industrializing our country; changing it from a raw-material exporting into a self-supporting country. At the same time we must pro-

gress and keep pace along with the other nations of the world. We are asked to take to Charkha, which kills our fighting and manly spirit, takes much of our valuable time and cannot compete with machinery. We must combat the machinery of our opponent with machinery of our own. We must produce the most beautiful, durable and cheap commodities, supply it to the Indian consumers; they will be dressed nicely and satisfactorily while at the same time we will have our own industry. And rest assured, no Indian will ever look for foreign imported goods, but without propaganda and advertising will use their own home manufactured goods. This is the right means of reaching our political goal.

Why does the Indian National Congress think that all a Indian citizen needs is a few yards of Khaddar? What about the other most vital goods without which modern cultured man cannot live? Should we spend all our time in manufacturing goods for our own use and thus change ourselves into a nation of unskilled handicraftsmen? Is it not vital for us to become an independent industrialized nation rather than a dependent handicraft one?

The time has long been ripe for the Congress to change its antiquated and even harmful programme. Out slogan to-day must become: "Develop the use of machinery in India. Make it an industrialized country". The sooner the Congress acts in this field, the sooner will it reach its goal.

Manual Labour

Another point in the programme of the National Congress is the one about manual labour. This condition could stand no criticisms and is as primitive as it is illogical. Why must a member of the Congress waste his time? You cannot expect a journalist, doctor, professor, or a lawyer to do manual labour. (Continued on page 13—Col. 4.)

Frankly Speaking

HIROTA FAILS.

Baron Hirota, a veteran diplomat, had actually succeeded in forming a more or less influential Cabinet under his Premiership. And his success had encouraged great optimism as to the future; for Baron Hirota is reported to be a brave man who is not afraid of opposing extremist and is favourable to the policy of "negotiations" both with Russia and China, while the War Minister was a General opposed to the army mixing with politics. But he has gone because the military authorities declined "Co-operation." It is obvious from this latest fiasco that the Army still dominates, and seeks to dictate State policy in Japan. It is reported that in consequence of the "deadlock" three important army chiefs have been placed on the "Reserve List." If their removal removes the deadlock, well and good. But if it intensifies that "deadlock" as is more likely, then a Military Dictatorship is inevitable.

CARRY ON THE WORK

It is easy to be over-critical about the results of Mr. Jinnah's negotiations with regard to the Shahidgunj controversy, but it will not be fair to do so. For though a settlement has not yet been effected, the atmosphere now is more conducive to it than it was ever before. And that means much. As Mr. Jinnah points out in his parting message, "this is not a dispute between two individuals but between two great communities" and one should not be surprised or impatient at the need for still continuing the negotiations. What is more important is that one should not impatiently say or do anything calculated in the least to mar the present friendly atmosphere. Nor is it wise for one to emulate the example of the Governor of the Punjab to make a one-sided appeal as the occasion calls for a generous gesture from every interested concerned. For the rest, let us hope that the Conciliation Committee proposed by Mr. Jinnah will carry on his good work till it is crowned with full success.

GRANT CHATTERJI'S DEMANDS

Now that Mr. Jogesh Chatterji has given up his protracted hunger-strike, it is to be hoped that the Government of the United

Provinces will consider his demands sympathetically as they have promised to do. As Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai says in a press statement, the demands are only just and are not at all impossible of fulfilment. Mr. Chatterji undertook his fiery ordeal not from any personal consideration but to assert the right of political prisoners to be classified as a special class and to plead that they should be kept together and not segregated from each other. These demands can by no means be called excessive, and, indeed, in some of the provinces the political prisoners are even now kept together. The U. P. Government, therefore, should have no difficulty in revising the present positions. Of course, the whole question of political offenders in India needs to be radically reconsidered in all its aspects, if further unfortunate incidents are to be avoided.

JAIL REFORMS

The Government of Bengal are understood to be contemplating some reforms in the administration of jails such as providing them with libraries, facilities for indoor games and other forms of recreation, and primary education for adolescent prisoners. These are elementary reforms that have long been tried with success even in the much-maligned Soviet Russia. If they are seriously contemplated in Bengal, we can only say it is better late than never. As for primary education, there is no reason why it should be restricted to adolescents and not extended to all illiterates. By the way, we would like to know what is being done or proposed to be done by the Congress Committee recently appointed to secure more humane conditions for political prisoners, as demanded by Jogesh Chatterji. The Committee may well consider the claims of all prisoners.

Reply To Hitler's Insult

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—Much has been said and written about "Hitler's Insult" to Indians by the leaders as well as students, but the proper remedy to avenge the insult is not to boycott the German goods or Olympic games; but to infuse the spirit of co-operation and

swadeshimism among the Indians themselves irrespective of caste, creed and religion and particularly the students, who are the future pillars of the nation.

Among the collegians the gospel of swadeshimism is at a great discount and to face the facts they are always in need of foreign things from early morn till late at night.

What a divided people among themselves can do to a blunt united front.

To be frank only words of boycott are insufficient but the real need of the country is action, not only politically but economically and industrially without which there is no salvation.—Yours, etc.,

B. T. AMBEGAOKER, M.B.S.

Baroda, Feb. 21.

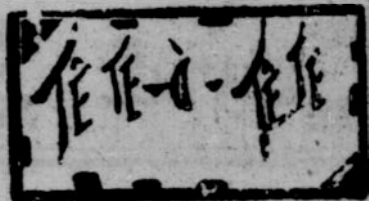
Second Class In Railways

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—Until a few years ago, the B. & C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway were running a good number of small Second Class compartments of two berths and four berths in their Mail and Passenger Trains. These small compartments catered well the wants of the travelling public as they were most suitable for small families to observe privacy and travel in comfort.

But for the last few years these Railway Companies are running big Second Class Compartments of 5, 6, or 8 berths. By increasing a little space, they are able to accommodate more passengers and thus increase their revenue. The crowding and discomforts which take place in such compartments where so many strangers sleep together, can very well be imagined. Thus the comfort of the Second Class passengers have been sacrificed with a view to increase the earnings of the Railway Companies without any corresponding decrease in Second Class fares.

I therefore appeal to the Passengers Relief Association and the Railway Authorities to consider reducing the Second Class fares or to give greater comforts to the second class passengers by reverting to sufficient number of small Second Class Compartments as existed before.—Yours etc.,

ARDESHIR EDALJE BENGALI.



'Baldwin-on-teast'

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, the Labour M.P., is reported recently to have described the British Premier as a "Humpty-Dumpty who had fallen off the wall and was now the scrambled egg of political life."

Mr. Natrajan we are delighted to observe, is not at all disappointed in the League of Nations. "It was doing very good social, sanitary and other non-political work, and, after all these went to make world moral conscience." Then the League should greet and applaud, for instance, Germany, Italy and Japan as three of the foremost representatives of world moral conscience and the League Idea.

"Harakiri is potential in the Japanese mind," says a confrere. And Japan is doing what she can to convert the potentiality into actuality. By the way, the compliment to Japan is a little too exclusive. Harakiri is potential in other minds too. And as you now know they are all galvanising it into life.

"One problem of Germany" said Hitler was Soviet interference with the German State.

The greatest problem of Germany, however, is Nazi domination over the German State.

"People" admitted the Führer with unconscious truthfulness, "instinctively regard this (Reichstag) meeting as the most decisive."

The fundamental human instinct, no doubt, of self-preservation.

"Pertinax," the famous French journalist, says Germany is denouncing not only the Dictator's Treaty of Versailles, but Locarno, which was freely entered into, showing that all promises of Berlin are valueless.

Quite true. But what about the promises of the dictators' about those parts of the Treaty of Versailles e.g., universal limitation of armaments etc. which very freely entered into, have yet to be honoured.

The "Observer," that respected Sunday organ of British Toryism, declares: "There can be no peace without elementary justice and common sense."

But that relates to Germany. Within the British Empire neither is necessary. Pax Britannica disposes of both.

Germans In High Glee

That was a headline which our Printer's Devil desired to contribute as a comment on the whole international situation. It was, unfortunately, not accepted.

"The Italian nation," says Mussolini's Popolo d'Italia, "is electrified at high tension." Yes that is its tragedy, actual and, more grave still, potential.

Italy, says the same paper, "will hold hardest against all injustices."

As represented by obligations insisted upon by humanity, civilisation, Christianity etc. etc.

"Steps arising from the bombing of the British Red Cross at Quorum, which" according to an earlier cable from London, were "under the active consideration of the Foreign Office" have now been taken: Britain has lodged a "strong protest".

We hope you agree with us that the "steps" taken are more than adequate in the case of a civilised and European Power. And Italy, after all, is both.

According to a new decree, peasants in Russia are required to work six days yearly without pay on road work.

We do hope Sir Henry Craik has had his very particular attention drawn to the significant affinity of the decree with the Congress Labour clause.

From a delegate's account of the International Women's Conference:—"Then followed business sessions that were appallingly unbusinesslike." And, therefore appealingly womanlike.

"Yes, I'm very ill, but I know I'm not going to die." "I'm glad of that. But how do you know?"

"The doctor says that's the last thing that'll happen to me."

Need For Subsidised Rural Medical Relief

No Purpose In Maintaining Highly Paid Officers

Dr. JIVRAJ'S SURVEY OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

Warning Against Inroads Of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

BHUSAWAL, March 8. Presiding over the fourth annual conference of the East and West Khandesh Medical Practitioners' Bhusawal, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean of King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay, said there are a great many questions which at present engage the attention of the medical profession, one of the most important is medical education. In this matter unfortunately we are confused by various systems of medicine in this country, viz., allopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani, etc., and even in the particular system which we follow, standards of education vary a great deal. It is essential in the interest of the profession to follow, that a minimum standard of medical education should be laid down by a central medical authority like the Medical Council for India, not only for those proceeding for the University degrees but also for the Licentiate. The system of education as imparted in the schools for the latter needs overhauling.

It is indeed a matter of regret that enough laboratory equipment work does not exist in some of the schools, and that in the hospitals attached to some of them, beds are either inadequate or too disproportionately distributed on the medical, surgical or obstetric, etc., sides to permit a well balanced practical and clinical instruction to be imparted to the students. In several cases teachers are appointed without a post-graduate or special qualification in the subjects they are called upon to teach. Not infrequently one teacher gives instruction in two entirely different subjects. Medical science is such a wide field that you cannot attain proficiency in every branch of it even with a life's study. The practice of one man teaching more than one subject was perhaps excusable when there was a dearth of qualified teachers, and specialisation unknown; but now that it has become increasingly possible to secure better qualified and specially trained persons who can efficiently fill teaching posts in all important centres where Government medical schools are situated, it is high time that these ante-declination methods ceased. It is a matter of satisfaction that not only the Bombay Medical Council and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, are giving attention to these problems, but the Government of Bombay have felt the necessity of an enquiry into these questions. I hope the terms of the Committee of Enquiry will be wide enough to cover all aspects of the question of medical education for the Licentiate.

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION. Medical education as you all know, does not stop with the attainment of a medical degree or qualification. The progress of

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medical science, particularly on the bio-chemical side is so rapid and the clinical opportunities in private practice so restricted, that the development of post-graduate instruction for the benefit of the general medical practitioner has become imperative. In Europe and America such instruction is given either in special post-graduate schools or by the opening of special "Refresher Courses" in medical colleges.

EXTENSION OF MEDICAL RELIEF

Another important question which invites attention is the development of public medical relief in the mofussil areas, particularly rural areas. In large cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona about 50 per cent. of the patients attending hospitals come from outside these cities, thus encroaching to that extent on the limited hospital accommodation of those cities. In spite of the increase in the number of beds to the extent of about 1,500 in the city of Bombay during the last 12 years, the demand for admission into hospitals is so great, partly due to the growth of "hospital habit" in the people and partly in the influx of patients from the mofussil, that the Bombay hospitals are always overcrowded, and many patients have every day to be refused admission for want of accommodation. Unless, therefore, the district hospitals are better equipped, the need of better qualified and experienced medical officers and by the increase of bed accommodation in them, and unless the Taluka dispensaries are converted into small cottage hospitals, the difficulties of those responsible for hospital administration in large cities are not likely to be minimised.

SUBSIDISE RURAL RELIEF. So far as rural medical relief is concerned, the idea of the Licentiate settling in such areas is far from being fulfilled. From the information I had collected in 1931, I had found that a very large number of Licentiate settled in cities or in towns with a population of over 10,000 inhabitants. To induce the medical practitioners to settle in rural areas, it seems very necessary to give them some subsidy. I take it that the present Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay—Major General Bradfield—who spent several years in Madras, is conversant with the scheme of subsidising rural medical relief in that Presidency, and will consider the possibility of introducing a similar arrangement with the necessary safeguards in this Presidency. This experiment may also be started in certain selected areas. Anyhow Government would do well to explore this question.

RURAL SANITATION.

Any discussion on rural medical relief would not be complete without a reference to rural sanitation. As I am not familiar with this branch of medicine, I prefer to say little except to urge that this has long remained untackled on any appreciable scale. It is indeed a vast problem. It has to deal with the village water supply, the disposal of the night soil, and the proper construction of well ventilated houses. The town-planning of villages and the construction of such roads in them as would reduce the dust nuisance to the minimum would need also to be considered. I would refer here only to the question of the disposal of the night soil. Gandhiji, while he has occasionally amused the medical profession with some of his theories regarding the causation and treatment of diseases, has laid us under a deep debt of gratitude by the way in which he has been tackling the problem concerning the disposal of the night soil at Wardha and elsewhere. If his experiments are a success, he will have considerably helped in solving this difficult problem for rural areas.

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI SYSTEMS.

In all questions affecting rural medical relief the question of the

cost of medicines should always be remembered. It should be brought down to the lowest possible limit to make it possible for the poor villagers to pay for the medicines. The advantage of the ayurvedic and unani systems lies in that the practitioners in these systems are able to suggest medicines which the very poor can afford. With the position to which Materia Medica is being relegated in our medical curriculum, it has become impossible in the medical colleges to teach students the relevant knowledge about drugs, or household remedies which the poor can buy conveniently. A question has been raised if the instituting of chairs of Ayurvedic and Unani systems in the medical colleges would help in increasing the use of the household remedies by the rich and poor alike, and further help to reduce the import of foreign drugs. I do not feel myself competent to advise on this question. But it does seem to me that if a Chair on the ancient Indian system of medicine is instituted in the medical colleges, it would undoubtedly be in the best interests of medical education and research, and consequently of medical knowledge. With the help of such a teacher, it would be also possible to prepare pamphlets in easy vernaculars explaining the use of the most common household remedies met with in the Ayurveda for general use, and particularly to the benefit of the poor.

HOSPITAL INDUSTRIES.

The more important thing is to foster the cultivation of medical plants on a large and scientific scale in the country to develop the drug industry, as well as the manufacture of surgical instruments, and dressings and other hospital requirements including the scientific apparatus.

It is, however, evident that if we encourage the growth of indigenous industries in the requirements of hospitals the cost of medical relief would undoubtedly go down and to the extent more public medical relief would be made available.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

I would like to take this opportunity of warning the public of the great inroads that pulmonary tuberculosis is making in the country. I find that Kathiawar, which has an excellent dry climate, is rife with it, due partly to the ignorance of people as to the way the consumption spreads from man to man, and partly to their poverty which has much reduced their vitality to withstand the onslaught of the disease. If it is to be prevented from spreading, a great deal of propaganda is necessary to educate the people as to the disposal of the sputum of tubercular patients and other preventive measures for avoiding infection. It is also necessary to have wards for tubercular patients in large teaching hospitals, partly as treatment centres, partly as propaganda centres and partly for the proper instruction of medical students. Special tuberculosis hospitals in all large cities and sanatoria on the hill stations have also to be provided. There seems to be a feeling abroad that tubercular hospitals should not be started in Bombay in view of its climate. I regret to say that such remarks are given currency even by medical men. They seem to forget that the provision for the treatment of tubercular patients in large cities is only the first step in the campaign against the eradication of the disease. A city like London with its very bad climate in the winter has several such hospitals. How can tuberculosis be prevented from spreading in cities unless the city patients suffering from the disease are treated in some hospitals and thus isolated from other people? Eradication of pulmonary tuberculosis, is no doubt, a big problem but unless it is tackled vigorously, the country will have to suffer heavily in course of time from the ravages of this white plague.

NURSING AND HEALTH VISITING.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words on the necessity of developing the nursing profession in the country. Christian ladies have been the pioneers in this field in India. The Parsis have also begun to appreciate the value of nursing as a vocation. Hindus and Mohammedans are still backward. I would appeal to them to consider the advantages of joining this profession.

Ladies and Gentlemen, there are still several problems on which one is tempted to speak such as the constitution of the Indian Medical Council, Medical ethics, the organisation of medical research in the country, medical inspection of school children, the development of physical culture, the necessity of developing a hobby for medical men, the institution of a medical defence union, etc.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(continued from page 6)

wave. He remembered it was Friday—early closing for the Devout and the Faithful. And so the impasse was shelved,—for the time being.

Undesirable Innovation

After lunch, the atmosphere was markedly changed. Sir Nripen had agreed to limit three hours on some Saturday in the following weeks, when the report of the Committee could be discussed. This seemed to clear the way entirely. Nevertheless discussion proceeded on the original Motion and its Amendment; and several speakers aired their views, which the Committee could have considered much better. But it was not altogether a waste of time, since the points made by Mr. Joshi regarding the representation of Labour were very well worth noting.

It was a pity, however, that no one pointed out the retrograde condition introduced by the Amendment Report in that other set of special or functional representation,—commerce or landlords,—which demands, from the voter and the candidate in those constituencies a very high income-tax-paying qualification. The main excuse of the Committee for importing this innovation lies in its professed desire to see that only such members were returned from these constituencies as can speak with authority and expert knowledge on behalf of these constituencies. But expert knowledge, and even authority, do not necessarily go hand in hand with wealth, and income-tax paying ability. In the commerce constituencies, particularly, the requirement of having paid an income-tax on an income of at least Rs. 10,000 in any one of the preceding five years, might seem, at first sight, to be reasonable. But, if we scrutinise and strictly interpret, the qualification would scarcely be claimable by some of the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, for example, who have contributed most, in recent years, to shape, not only the policies of the Chamber, but the economic thought of the country. For the income-tax must be paid, not on the total income, but on the income derived from trade, industry, or commerce; and that can only include, of course, proper banking, insurance, or transport, according to an explanation added to the Report.

A man like Mr. Talwar, for instance, who may have an income far above Rs. 10,000 from property, will not be, strictly speaking, qualified, even though he may have been a member of this organisation ever since its inception; nor perhaps would the President of the Chamber during the last year. This seems to be unfortunate, and against the best interests of those very organisations. But the Powers-that-be have decreed otherwise, and the innovation would in all probability remain untouched.

Mr. Joshi's Amendment

The debate on the Motion of Sir F. Joyce not to ratify the International Convention for a forty-hour Labour Week showed the House in a different mood. The general sympathies in this Assembly are not, emphatically pro-Labour. The amendment of Mr. Joshi to accept the Convention in principle was vehemently opposed by the capitalists and industrialists. Sir Homi was in fine fettle and in full element. Sir Cowasji was his usual scorn for Labour demands and general middle-headedness as to the distinction between working 21 hours by 3 shifts and working 7 hours per day for each individual worker. The Congress stalwarts, and Independents like Shaikha, Ali voted with Mr. Joshi but one would be doing no injustice to the general temper of even the Congress supporters of the Joshi Amendment were one to add that there were notable absentees from the vote; and that that alone was significant. Except Giri, Ranga, Shri Prakash and perhaps Pallwal or Pant, one may doubt if the Congress sympathies in this Assembly are quite as cordial for Labour as a popular party might be expected to be.

STOP PRESS

COMMUNAL CLASH.

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The report of a clash between Hindus and Muslims this afternoon, while a 'Holi' procession was in progress, has been received from a village named Aonia, in Bareilly District. Some houses are reported to have been damaged by fire and two persons killed. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police have arrived on the scene. The situation is said to be well in hand. Details are lacking.—A. P.

Imperialism & League Go Ill Together

Membership Gives No Benefit To India

But Pelt Urges Carrying On Its Work As There Is No Substitute For It

The objections of Indians—that their grievances were not voiced properly, that no attempt to combat the anti-Indian propaganda was made, and that it was sheer waste of money for her to be a "member" of the League—were given full expression to at the "At Home" given by the Journalists' Association of India to Mr. A. Pelt, Director of the Information Section of the League of Nations, on Saturday evening at the Cornaglia's.

No Substitute

Mr. Pelt in reply said that the League was a potent factor at a period when crises of international importance were confronting the world. However imperfect it might at present be said to be, the best thing was to carry on its work, whether nations liked it or not, for there was nothing else to replace it.

A large gathering, including Mr. K. P. Nariman, Sir Lalulal Samaldas, Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Mr. B. V. Jadhav and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was present.

In welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Pelt and other guests, Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that the object of Mr. Pelt's visit to India was to establish closer relations between the League of Nations and India. That object was a very laudable one and they all wished every success to Mr. Pelt's mission. The Indian Branch of the League of Nations, under the guidance of Mr. M. V. Venkateshwaran, had been doing excellent work in that direction and it was a happy idea of its organizers to select Bombay as the seat of its headquarters; for, when all was said and done, Bombay was the nerve-centre of India and what Bombay thought to-day, the rest of the country thought to-morrow. While they all wished success to Mr. Pelt's mission and the work the Indian Branch of the League was doing, Mr. Brelvi had no doubt Mr. Pelt, through his contact with non-official Indians, had realized that India, the real India, and not the India that was a member of the League and that every year was represented at its meetings by amiable and estimable gentlemen who, with the exception of representatives of employers and Labour, spoke from the brief prepared by the Secretary of State for India—had very definite views about the League and its work and these views were on the whole not favourable to the latter.

GOOD OBJECTS FRUSTRATED

He assured Mr. Pelt that these views were not the result of ignorance or misconception concerning the League's organization and work as the latter seemed to think, but were so held because Indians knew the League's organization and work only too well. Nothing could be grander and nobler than the idea of the League as it was conceived by the late President Wilson, but unfortunately, that idea was frustrated in its execution by the imperialist Powers which were victors in the Great War and which used the League as an instrument of their aggrandisement. The Great War was waged to make the world safe for democracy. But the various settlements after it, including the unjust Treaty of Versailles had made the world safe, not for democracy but for Imperialism. German, Austrian, Russian and Turkish Imperialisms had disappeared only to strengthen French, British, Japanese and Italian imperialism, the mandate theory was abused to deprive the Arabs in Syria and Palestine of their liberty. The entry of the U.S.A. and of Russia might have saved the League but the U.S.A. still continued to shun the League and Russia and Turkey had joined it after the mischief had been done and perpetuated. The League would never serve its true purpose so long as it continued to be dominated by Britain and France and so long as Britain and France continued to dominate a large portion of the East.

WHEN INDIA WOULD SERVE LEAGUE.

Because Indians realized all this they were not very enthusiastic about the League, concluded Mr. Brelvi. India would truly serve the League only when she was herself free. Though not very enthusiastic about the League they wished success to Mr. Pelt's mission in the hope that very soon the League would become a true League of Free Nations as conceived by the late President Wilson. Mr. A. Pelt said that he was glad to be among the City's journalists

must be started and the rules should be so framed that all nations would stick to it. But it was natural that some nations should break them. Even in every day life that was so. The speaker concluded by hoping that as Bombay was said to have given a lead to the rest of the country, in the matter of educating the people about the League also, Bombay would lead the rest of the country and lead properly.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta while generally endorsing Mr. Brelvi's views said that he recognised the utility of a League of Nations as a moral authority but doubted its value to a country like India. He asked whether the League could interfere in the domestic affairs of nations.

Mr. Pelt replied in the negative and said that the League of Nations was composed of sovereign states and so could not interfere in the domestic affairs of any nation unless that nation had explicitly asked for assistance.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then asked whether India could be governed by the League under a Mandate.

Mr. Pelt: Yes, if India wants to become a mandated territory and if the British Government agrees to it. (Laughter.)

FOR BRITAIN'S BENEFIT.

Mr. K. M. Munshi characterised the League as a League of Nations and asked why it should enlist the sympathy of India. He had no doubt that India was made a member of the League because it gave one additional vote to Britain. India had no independent status in the League, had no autonomy nor international status. In fact, if she had not been an original member of the League, under the constitution of the latter she could not have been admitted as a member because she was not a sovereign State.

The League to-day, continued Mr. Munshi, was nothing but a collection partly of men of pious thought from different countries and partly of sanctimonious statesmen to distribute the spoils of the world. India would be a member of that League only which would voice fully the aspirations of countries in the position of India.

India wanted an international platform to voice her grievances and to champion the rights of her people. When thousands of Indians courted imprisonment in the struggle for the defence of their civil liberties, not even a faint echo could be found at Geneva.

WHAT HAS GENEVA DONE?

There was a kind of conspiracy throughout the world to circulate coloured versions of India and Indians through books, films, and other means of propaganda. What has Geneva done in the matter, asked Mr. Munshi. If the League was to function effectively it must comprise of the representatives of the people and must get out of the influence of the Governments that dominate it at present.

Mr. K. Natarajan said that until three years back he felt that the League was a complete failure and that it was sheer waste of time and money. He had been to Geneva and was much impressed by the excellent work that the League was doing in social, sanitary and other non-political work. And these went to create world moral conscience.

Mr. Pelt, in conclusion urged the Indian Press to send its own representatives to Geneva when much misunderstanding might be cleared.

CAN YOU NAME A CHILD?

ASK ALL COUSINS TOO!

IF THE ANSWER IS "YES"

Then you will find it so easy to

Name The Object

SEE SUNDAY CHRONICLE OF 8-3-1936.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(By Zandhyala)

The anticipations of a surplus Budget, having proved correct to a large extent, at least from the point of view of the investing public, the markets were a lively appearance at the beginning of the week with an attitude of buoyant optimism prevailing everywhere. But soon the feeling of optimism has proved to be a short-lived one, and as if to prove the theory that the gilt-edged and industrials move in opposite directions, the industrials have evinced a sagging tendency while the gilt-edged moved from strength to strength setting up new record levels, and even going far ahead of the corresponding sterling securities.

The fears of an export duty on gold and the removal of the import duty on silver having proved false, both the precious metals have remained steady, though weakened towards the close of the week.

Dull Finance

Though Italy, Japan and Germany appear prominently among the movies on the international chess board, the proposed negotiations for effecting a truce between Italy and Abyssinia, pending the question of an oil embargo, have contributed for the prevalence of a calm atmosphere in the realm of international finance. But the huge Defence programme in Britain, the constitutional troubles in U. S. A., the reported resignation of M. Tannery, the Governor of the Bank of France, the mutiny in Japan, are some of the major factors that have contributed to the somewhat dull feeling prevailing in the financial world.

Reductions in the surcharge on income-tax, the absence of any borrowing programme of the Government of India during next year, and the continuous augmentation of the market funds by the enormous gold exports and Treasury bill maturities, coupled with the constant support of the institutional investors, have imparted momentum to the securities market this week, and created a scare among the "Bears" with the result that the 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper has set up a new record level of Rs. 99/9/0 on Tuesday last.

The determined efforts of the Government of India to perpetuate the cheap money conditions in India and their comfortable "Ways and Means" position suggest that the Government may launch upon either conversion plans or a programme of capital expenditure. The conversion of the 3-1/2 per cent. irredeemable Rupee Paper into a 3 per cent. Paper would mean an enormous saving to the Government in interest charges. But the success of the Government to convert an irredeemable Paper to another irredeemable one carrying a lower interest, is very much to be doubted, as investors are usually averse to non-terminable loans. But if the Government were to convert the non-terminable into terminable ones, however distant the date of maturity may be, a careful manipulation of the finances becomes necessary so as to make provision for sinking fund and others, which under the present circumstances appear hardly possible.

Wanted Bold Programme

The other alternative which the Government might profitably adopt to make best use of the existing cheap money conditions, is a bold programme of capital expenditure, which not only relieves the money market from the present glut, but also tends to accelerate the economic recovery of the country by giving relief to the poor and employment to the unemployed. Though the Finance Member has not outlined any borrowing programme in his budget estimates for next year, it should not be presumed that the Government are prohibited from issuing any loans. There is nothing to prevent the Government from issuing fresh loans next

year, and they should not feel shy to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the cheap money conditions in the country.

Hammering Of Steel Shares

What is wrong with steels? There has been a continuous hammering of the steel shares in the local Stock Exchange since the past few days. All other industrials are also evincing signs of weakness in sympathy with steels.

One of the signs of industrial recovery in India, as well as in other parts of the world, is the increasing production of iron and steel. The industry in the United Kingdom is working at its maximum capacity with the production figures standing at a record level. The industry in U. S. A. is working at about 83 per cent. of its capacity at present, as compared with 30 per cent. last year.

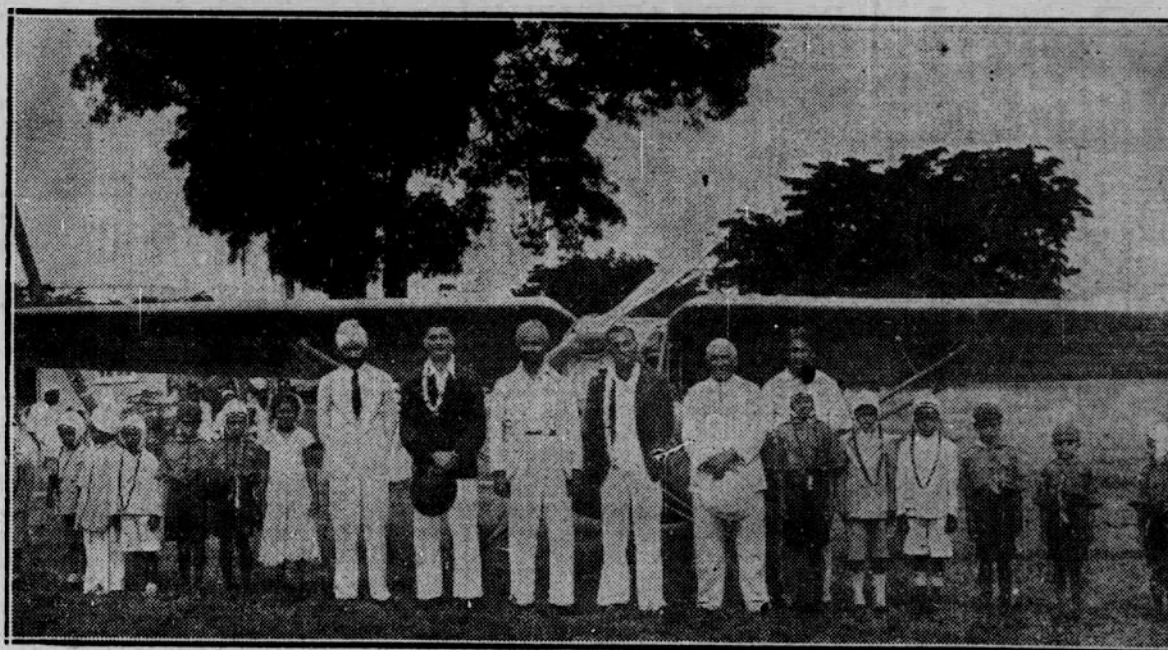
The total net earnings of the nine leading industrial companies in U.S.A. amounted to about 32,000,000 dollars for the year 1935, as against a net loss of 14,000,000 dollars in 1934. The agreement between the International Steel Corporation and the British Steel Federation ensures the maintenance of a stable international price level for steel products.

The Indian iron and steel industry also having completely recovered from the effects of the economic depression is making a wonderful progress. The industry is working to its maximum capacity and the cost of production has also been considerably reduced by the introduction of the schemes of rationalisation, the latest of which is the closing down of the unremunerative plate mill. The market prices of pig iron and finished steel were well maintained throughout the past one year, and they are now at a higher level than those prevailing a few months ago. The exports of the pig iron from India are maintained at a satisfactory level, and there are the prospects of an increased demand during next year.

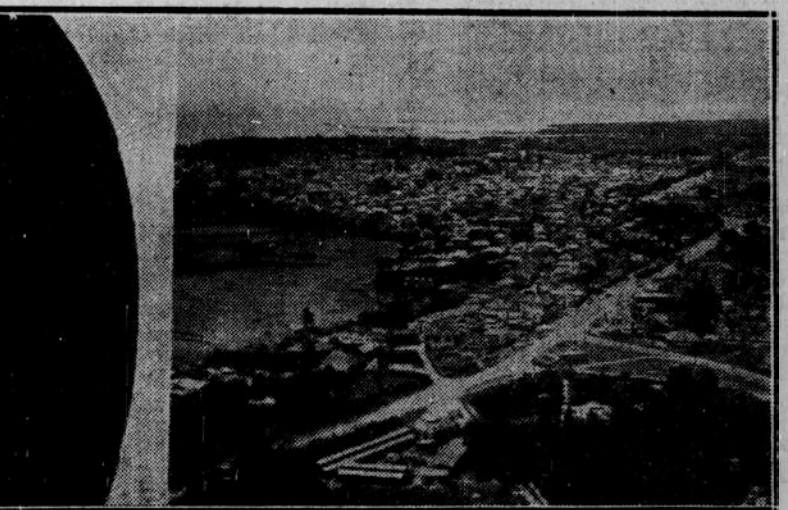
Tata Company Doing Well

It seems rather difficult to understand why the jobbers in the Stock Exchange are sceptical about the future of the industry, in spite of the boom-like conditions prevailing in the industry to-day. Firstly they argue that the Tata Iron and Steel Company which represents more or less the whole of the Indian iron and steel industry, will not be able to declare any dividends on Ordinary and Deferred shares this year in view of the huge finance required for the extension of the plant. Secondly they fear that Tata's will no longer hold the monopoly of this industry, as new concerns are likely to be started in immediate future. Thirdly the progress of the industry may not be maintained at the present pace in coming years as the general world's economic recovery may halt at any stage.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company has made a profit of Rs. 2,80,64,200 for the year ended March 31, 1935, and in view of the production being maintained at a high level, it is quite reasonable to assume the profits for the current year to be well above Rs. 3 crores, after making the necessary allowance for the excise duty. Of course the Company requires fresh capital either for the extension of the plant or for the proposed new enterprise. The requirements for the extension purposes may be met from the Depreciation fund which now amounts to about Rs. 3 crores. On the assumption that the profits of the Tata Iron and Steel Company will be maintained at about Rs. 3 crores for the current year it is quite safe to expect that the Company will be able to pay a reasonable dividend both on ordinary and deferred shares this year. According to the calculations—the details of which are omitted for want of space—of



INDIAN AVIATORS IN MOMBASA.



MOMBASA FROM INDIAN AVIATORS' PLANE.

INDIAN AVIATORS IN MOMBASA

Honoured By Local Indians

(From A Correspondent).

MOMBASA: Feb. 27.

The three Indian aviators, Mr. Man Mohan Singh, Mr. Pochkhanawala and Mr. Dalal, who are staying till Sunday in Mombasa, were entertained by the Indian Association, Mombasa. In the Patel Samaj an evening reception was held in their honour by the Association. Heartily welcome to them and their feeling of gratitude for their efforts to make the young children air-minded, was expressed by the President, Mr. A. B. Patel.

Mr. Man Mohan Singh then spoke and gave in brief the account of his various attempts at a flight from England to South Africa. He said that his idea in giving free flights to children was that thereby they would become air-minded and the impression they will carry in the future about air travel will be all to the good. He was sure there will be many

among children who have enjoyed the flights who will take their inspiration and will become pilots in the future.

Mr. Pochkhanawala spoke of the difficulties of flight in Africa and also the advance which India was making in the field of aviation. He also mentioned the facilities which India was affording in connection with teaching the art of flying and said that there were about 700 competent pilots in India, including about half a dozen ladies. India was making good progress in this direction and he hoped that although they were able to reach South Africa in five months there will be others to follow them who would do so in five days.

Messrs. Dalal and Pochkhanawala are the first Indian airmen to fly from India to South Africa and Mr. Man Mohan Singh is the first Indian to fly from England to South Africa.

and Steel Company need not be apprehensive of the future prospects of the concern and take a bold stand against the nefarious manipulations of some of the unscrupulous speculators in the market.

PUNJAB SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

LAHORE, March 5.

The annual Punjab Socialist Conference is to be held during the last week of this month. Invitations to attend the conference have been issued to Shrimati Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya, Shrimati Subhasini Nambiar, Mr. Masani, Yusuf Meharalli, Shrimati Satyawatidevi, Jaiparkash Narain, Naraindas and others. Mr. Rajaram of Cawnpore will preside over the conference. The Reception Committee is making all efforts to make the conference a success.—A. P.

Problem For Jubbulpore City Fathers

JUBBULPORE, March 8.

It is reliably understood that the local military authorities have decided to stop the practice of taking the water supply from the Municipal Water Works Department from 1937, as they have made their own independent arrangements to meet their requirements by boring a number of wells in the military area. This decision of the military authorities will mean a loss of about Rs. 50,000 per year to the Municipal Committee in its income and if the Committee will not find out other means of their income to fill the loss, it will have to face a serious problem.—United Press.

Captain W. R. J. Copplestone of the Army Education Corps was found dead at his residence at Maymyo on Wednesday night with a gunshot wound. He was buried on Thursday. The deceased leaves behind a widow who is at present at Maymyo investigation is proceeding.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Cinema At Matunga

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—I find that a Mr. G. D. P. has, in your issue of to-day's date, taken up cudgels on behalf of the Cinemas regarding the proposed Cinema Theatre at Matunga and has lectured to the residents of the Dadar-Matunga Estate for their assumed over-Puritanism, one-sidedness and fallacy.

Let me tell G.D.P. at the outset that the oppositionists to the Cinema are not what he paints them to be. Amongst them there are hard-headed and practical businessmen, as well as men well-grounded in affairs pertaining to society and who could claim to know the needs of society and their limitations too. They do not oppose the provision of an "AMENITY" for the mere fun of it. Nothing can be said to be an amenity unless there is a demand for it from majority of the residents. In the opinion of the oppositionists, a Cinema Theatre in the locality will really turn out to be a costly luxury. In these days of unemployment and retrenchment of cost can afford even the expense of Rs. 5 to 10 a month for visiting Cinema shows. In any case, a majority of those who reside on the Dadar-Matunga Estate are persons having an average income of about Rs. 100/-. They have fairly high rents to pay and families to maintain. Will not a cinema be a costly luxury for them?

G.D.P. is also anxious about the residents of Mahim and Slon. Will he do us the favour of going round these localities and ascertain their needs? I am perfectly sure that he will be agast on hearing them.

G.D.P. says that it is ridiculous to suggest that a Cinema will disturb the peace and the tranquillity of the locality. This is a matter of experience and knowledge which could be gained only by careful watching and not by visiting Theatres for pleasure. It cannot be brushed aside by merely calling it ridiculous. This area was planned and developed as a residential area. Even shops are not allowed here except at certain places. Those who planned the area would not disturb peace and tranquillity. There are vast open spaces provided which could very well have been converted into Basars. Let G.D.P. understand that the area was planned on certain idealistic lines and that the lesser, particularly those public and charitable institutions intended for women and children, as well as boys of immature age of which we have nearly a dozen, would not have taken up these plots if they had only known that Cinema Theatres also would spring up in the area. It is therefore necessary that the residential nature of the locality should not be altered.

Before I close, I would ask G.D.P. to note that Dadar-Matunga has been free from virulent epidemics and violent troubles. Surely a Cinema would have a deleterious effect on the health conditions of the locality and it would also be a source of danger to the residents even during ordinary times and more so during troubled times.—Yours etc.,

R. K. V.

"Dharmatma" & Harijans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—Many citizens have seen the film "Dharmatma" but what about the Harijans themselves for whose explicit purpose it is originated? There is no doubt whatever about the fact that the poor Harijans cannot afford to spend money and see this film for themselves. Can anybody realize the unbounded joy of the Harijans and the numerous other benefits to them if they are shown this picture? What a great amount of consolation they would derive from it! They would be reminded of the fact that the workers are sparing no pains in their services for them.

Here is a splendid opportunity for the Management of the Theatre concerned. We appeal through the columns of your esteemed paper to them, and also to the "Harijan Seva Sangh" "Gandhi Seva Sena" and other such institutions working for the uplift of the Harijans to take up this cause immediately and help the Harijans of Bombay, to see this picture free-of-charge. It is really very much desirable that Bombay should be the first city in such sort of work.—Yours etc.,

Warning To Dharwar Municipality

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—In the interest of the rate-payers and residents of Dharwar, I request you to kindly publish the following lines in your esteemed paper:—

The Kelgeri Tank, which is the main source of supply of water to Dharwar, can, even when full, supply the needs of Dharwar barely for one year. Owing to failure of rains during last monsoon the tank did not get the usual supply of water. The water has been present sunk to the low depth of 1' 4" only.

Owing to the absence of adequate arrangements for filtration and purification of the water, even in normal times the water was not considered suitable for consumption of the public. One can well imagine the dangerous nature of the water when it has sunk to such a low level. The water is muddy, highly stinking, and looks greenish.

There is every possibility of water-borne epidemics breaking out any moment in the City. Will the Municipal authorities realise their responsibilities and do the needful in the matter?—Yours etc.,

A RATE PAYER.

Dharwar.

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Our Dublin Letter

Negus' Condolence To De Valera

Ireland's Tribute To President's Late Son

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
DUBLIN, February 14.
(By Air Mail.)

The funeral of Brian de Valera, son of President de Valera, took place to Glasnevin, yesterday, after Requiem Mass at the Church of the Assumption, Booterstown. In the cortege to the cemetery were the clergy, the members of the Executive Council, the entire Diplomatic Corps, the Judiciary, Dail and Senate, as well as the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and representatives of public bodies from all parts of Ireland.

After the Mass, a guard of honour of the Blackrock Troop of Catholic Boy Scouts formed up outside the church, and heads were bared in sympathy as the figure of Mrs. de Valera appeared clad in black, on the arm of her eldest son, Vivian, who escorted her to a waiting car, and was followed almost immediately by Eamon de Valera, junior, with his sisters, Maureen and Emer. They were placed in a car and taken to their home. Immediately behind the coffin walked the President, bare-headed and in deepest mourning. With him was his son, Vivian, and behind him walked the three remaining boys, Eamonn, Terry, and Rory. Behind them walked Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, Vice-President of the Executive Council, Mr. Sean MacEntee, Mr. Tuttle, Mr. Lemass, and the other members of the Government, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, followed by other notabilities and members of the general public.

NEGUS' CONDOLENCE.

Among the hundreds of further messages of sympathy received by Mr. de Valera was the telegram from the Ethiopian Minister in London:

"I beg to convey sincere condolences of His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia." It read, "on the most painful news of the death of your son. May the Lord comfort and strengthen you." His Highness the Aga Khan and other Indians sent similar messages. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose was distressed by the death of President de Valera's son and sent a message of condolence to the President on behalf of his Indian admirers.

Mr. Bose left Dublin on Wednesday night. However, since writing to you on Monday he had further conversations with the Minister of Agriculture and Lands. He discussed with him his policy of buying up the big estates and dividing them among the peasants. They also discussed its applicability to India. In his talk with the President of Sinn Féin and other officers of that organisation, Mr. Bose discussed with them the national situation in India and Ireland. He was much impressed with the activities of the organisation, though he could not wholly support many of its main features. However, there was a consensus of opinion that contacts between India and Ireland would lead to fruitful results for the two countries in their struggle for independence.

The directors of the "Irish Press", an organ of the Fianna Fail Party, invited Mr. Bose to the premises. He was received by the editor and the general manager. Mr. Bose was impressed with the organisational capacity of those who are responsible for the production of the leading nationalist newspaper. He naturally, in his discussion with the editor, took up the question of the foreign policy of the "Irish Press." He explained to the Irish nationalists the main difficulty of Indian owned nationalist newspapers, and also the Press law under which the freedom of the press in India suffered immensely.

In return, Mr. Bose arranged a Reception at the Shelbourne Hotel before his departure for Cork. In an address he said that Ireland had interested the people of India for a long time and for many reasons. It was not only in its political aspect that the Irish movement had interested them. In Ireland he had found people of all shades of political opinion interested in India. Other speakers included Madame Gonne MacBride, Mrs. Woods, Dr. Hannigan. Those present also included Mr. Easine Childers, Mr. Sean MacBride, Miss E. O. Mullane, Mrs. Sean Keating, Mrs. G. Coulter. Various political and social organisations were also represented, and the guests had the opportunity of chatting with Mr. T. O'Carroll of the Universities Republican Club, Miss Maire Comerford, who is Woman Editor of the "Irish Press."

A large gathering of Indians and Irish Friends of Indian Freedom

saw Mr. Bose leave Dublin on Wednesday night for Cork from the Baginbun Station. On the following day he sailed on the American liner, "President Harding" for Paris. Before leaving Dublin, Mr. Bose had a final talk with Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, the Vice-President of the Executive Council. They discussed the possibility of exchange of University professors between India and the Irish Free State. I am told Mr. O'Kelly assured Mr. Bose that he would bear the matter in mind.

I also took the opportunity of meeting the Indian leader for a few minutes before his departure. I say that I chatted with the Indian leader and not the Bengal leader. For, when I happened to mention Mr. Bose to an Irish friend as "the well-known Bengal leader," Mr. Bose resented such a suggestion. I did not realise that I was unwittingly responsible for making injustice to him. Mr. Bose said "Why do you call me a Bengal leader? I am not provincial."

When I drew Mr. Bose's attention to the gossip that was circulating in the town, of Mr. Bose being watched by certain plain clothed men, with a supreme air of indifference he discounted the same. In his opinion the gossip had no foundation, though many of my Irish friends think otherwise. Incidentally I must emphasize the fact that although there are a few Irishmen in the pay of the British Government, it does not necessarily follow that an average Irishman is a renegade to his country and all that it stands for in relation with Great Britain.

I can recall an incident which took place three years ago. An Indian visitor to Dublin was chased by an Irishman, who later on followed him to Scotland Yard and whereabouts. On the following morning a representative of Scotland Yard accompanied by this Irish gentleman visited the residence of the Indian with the ostensible object of interrogating him.

What amused me on that occasion was the departure of this Indian from London back to Dublin after these two gentlemen had waited for him in vain at his residence for over 24 hours!

IRISH LABOUR IDEAL.

This has been an eventful week for the Irish working class. During this week the Labour Party met in conference when it discussed its programme for organised action. It was the fifth annual conference of the Party and Mr. William Norton, the Party leader, in the Dail, said that his Party took the view that the primary, and indeed the essential, task, before the people was to solve the problem of providing food, clothing, shelter and opportunities for cultural and educational development for all citizens. The Labour Party, he said, would seek to create a system under which none could have too much until the needs of all were satisfied. The Labour Party would undertake the comprehensive survey of the nation's possibilities in every particular sphere through the agency of an Economic Council which would function in co-operation with subsidiary Councils charged with the responsibility of looking after particular industries or particular national activities.

Referring to the position of the rural population, Mr. Norton declared that it was a strange paradox that the man who provided the essential food of the nation received the lowest standard of remuneration. The Labour Party would provide for the farmer a guarantee of reasonable prices for what he produced, with the necessary corollary—a guarantee by the farmer, with an understanding by the State, of a fair rate of wages for the agricultural labourer. The political object of the Labour Party was a Workers' Republic.

In his presidential address, Mr. W. O'Brien said that three countries in which there were dictatorial governments and in which the older tolerance had been superseded by the desire for glory, personal domination and national privilege, had profoundly disturbed the peace of the world. He referred to the Fascist invasion of Abyssinia, the rearmament of Nazi Germany, and the encroachment by Japanese militarism upon the territorial integrity and political independence of China. The extent to which these desires and demands had been pushed by dictators amounted almost to megalomania, and was really something of a warning of the extent to which an exaggerated sense of nationalism might be a series of

Karnatak Letter

HAIL-STORM HAVOC IN BIJAPUR

Standing Crops Destroyed

BELGAUM, March 5.
The Belgaum District Congress Parliamentary Board has decided to fight in the coming Local Board elections. For 20 seats 10 Congress candidates are being set up from different talukas. All parts of the district report staunch support for the Congress candidates.

It was reported a few days ago that a severe hail-storm destroyed the standing crops in several parts of Bijapur District. The Congress workers are now busy in estimating the loss caused to the ryots and devising ways and means to get relief for the stricken people.

Bagalga Taluka is reported to have suffered very heavy losses. It is estimated that Tumbarhatti, a small village in the Taluka has suffered a loss of about Rs. 25,000 due to the destruction of the cotton crop alone.

The ryots from the stricken area having applied for remission, the village officers are asked to supply the Taluka Office with the necessary information about the destruction of the crops. It is understood that the Collector is going to visit the stricken area to have a correct idea of the damage to the crops.

The Harijans of Koppal (Nizam State) took water from a public pipe in front of the Collector's office. The Dalais, Marwaris, and the Seths of the place having lodged a complaint against this it is reported that the Collector has asked the Harijans not to take water from the pipes. It is also understood that the Collector assured the Harijans to supply them with a special pipe.

The Harijans had to resort to this sort of protest after having long suffered the humiliation of begging water from the caste Hindus near the water pipes.

Mr. G. K. Chettor, M.A. (Oxon.) Principal of Government College, Mangalore, died a premature death last week.

PROF. TAKHAKAU RETIRES

Prof. Takhakau, Professor of English at the Karnatak College, Dharwar, has retired. The staff and students of the College gave an "At Home" in his honour on 28th February.

Sit. Nivrita Buwa, the disciple of Gadgiluwa gave six interesting Keertanas at Nippani on modern topics. All the Keertanas aimed at giving elementary knowledge about National subjects to the villagers in simple and understandable language. February 25th being the salt day of the Keertan Week, Gadgiluwa himself performed a Keertan before a gathering of about 20,000 villagers. The problems touched in the Keertan which lasted for about seven hours were mainly untouchability, socialism, and communal unity. A general feast was held in the Keertan Mandap on February 28.

SPECIAL LITERARY FUNCTION.

The Karnatak Sahitya Parishad has intended to hold a special literary gathering in the month of May this year at Bangalore. It will be useful to the ordinary public in general and the elementary school teachers in particular. For the Parishad in this connection arranges for a series of lectures on subjects like Education, Science and literature. It is estimated that this arrangement costs nearly Rs. 1,500. Efforts are being made to collect the same.

PUNISHED FOR KEEPING MUM.

An interesting incident happened recently in the Munsiff Court at Hasan. Mr. Ramkrishnayya, a witness, stood before the Munsiff to be cross-examined, but was in no mood to give any reply. The Munsiff first persuaded and then ordered Mr. Krishnayya to break his silence. Mr. Krishnayya still keeping mum the Munsiff punished him with a fine of Rs. 200, in default of which he was committed to prison for two days and he was released from the prison after having paid the fine.

danger even to those who bring it into operation.

Another visitor to Dublin this week had been Professor Harold Laski, of the London School of Economics. He had come here to deliver the Donnellan Lectures on the "Rise of Liberalism in Europe." Speaking under the chairmanship of Professor J. Johnstone at the Trinity College, Professor Laski said that the 17th century was the epoch in which political parties emerged, and it was then that the technique of representative Government was evolved; and it was also the epoch which saw the Crown placed under the Law. The middle class of the 17th century had economic power as its basis which no one could challenge. The lecturer said that the quintessence of this new regime was to be found in the consequences attendant on the foundation of the Bank of England. Parliament after Parliament had their investors in the bank, and within a century after its foundation men scarcely knew whether the seat of government was in Whitehall or Threadneedle Street.

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Non-Violent Non-Co-Operation Has Come To Stay

Subhas Bose Commends Mahatma's Lead At
Congress Jubilee Function In Paris Hotel

PARIS, (By Mail). A very pleasant function was held on February 19 at Hotel Commodore in Paris to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress and to receive Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose.

In the absence of Mr. Godrej, permanent President of the Indian Association, Mr. Anupchand Shah presided over the function. The Indian Association was the host on the occasion and the guests were liberally served with tea, refreshments, etc.

The presence of Indian ladies in their picturesque "series" lent colour to the occasion.

WELCOME TO GUESTS.

Mr. Shah, the President, in his opening speech offered a cordial welcome to the guests. He gave a short history of the Indian National Congress since its inception and referred to the political advance which the people had made during the last 50 years. He expressed the solidarity of the Indian people living abroad with the work of the Indian National Congress. Turning to Sjt. Bose who was the chief guest of the evening, Mr. Shah referred to the manifold sacrifices which he had made in the cause of the country. On behalf of the Association he offered a very warm welcome to Sjt. Bose and said that at Sjt. Bose's suggestion the Association had decided to celebrate the Congress Jubilee.

Sjt. Bose at first spoke a few

words in Hindi and then in an impassioned speech traced the progress of the Congress during the last 50 years. The political movement in India, he added, had passed through several stages during the last 50 years, viz. constitutional agitation, economic boycott, armed revolt, etc. and had ultimately adopted the weapon of non-violent non-co-operation as the most effective method for winning freedom. Since 1920 the movement had been conducted under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, and since then, there had been changes in methods on several occasions, but the method of struggle had been essentially one of non-violent non-co-operation.

"TERRIBLE DISAPPOINTMENT." It was absolutely false to say, Sjt. Bose emphasised, that all was quiet on the Indian front and that the Mahatma had lost his influence. The new constitution had proved a terrible disappointment to all parties in the country and it was therefore necessary for all Indians to rally all their forces.

In conclusion Sjt. Bose appealed to all Indian friends to do their little bit in order to make India's cause known abroad. He affirmed that since the Congress had adopted the ethical method of non-violent non-co-operation, it was essentially necessary to mobilise world opinion on the side of India.—United Press.

ADULT EDUCATION IN VILE PARLE

Tarun Mandal's Enthusiastic Scheme

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Friday.

The question of the purchase of a suitable plot of land for the erection of the school building of the Vile Parle Gujarati Koliwadi Mandal was being discussed for the last seven or eight months. That question has now drawn to a close as the Managing Committee of the said association at its yesterday's meeting decided to authorise the Executive Committee to purchase or get on lease the plot of land on the Dadabhai Road belonging to a Parsi landlord.

On this question two of the members of the Managing Committee, Messrs. Dashrath Joshi and Iswarbhai Patel resigned from the Managing Committee. The committee has accepted their resignations and co-opted Messrs. Ramnarayan Pathak and Pitambar.

The understanding in connection with the purchase of plot, I am given to understand, is that if the finances of the Association do not permit of purchase by paying full amount instalments of Rs. 180 per mensem are to be paid for five years, during which time the management should continue to collect the necessary funds.

TARUN MANDAL

The Secretaries of the Vile Parle Tarun Mandal at their last meeting decided to cancel a scheme of adult education as outlined by Messrs. G. D. Bhatt, Ramnarayan Pathak and Baxi. The scheme has been entrusted to a committee of three members, Messrs. Inoravadan Vasada, Mankodi and Baxi who will submit their detailed report within a fortnight as to how to put the scheme into practice.

MALAD STREET MANDAL

The annual report of the Malad Gujarati Street Mandal gives a satisfactory review of the progress of the Association. The Mandal Gujarati Street Mandal was started in 1933 under the auspicious hand of Mrs. Mangalaxmi Mehta and during the period of the two years of its activities the Mandal has an appreciable increase in its membership from 89 to over 160. The Association is conducting education classes for married girls and is arranging social and religious discourses. The present president of the Mandal is Mrs. Vidyaxmi Chumhal.

BARWADA VILLAGES AND LIMDI DURBAR

Mr. Gadgil's Notice Question On Bombay Paper's Allegations

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Mr. N. Y. Gadgil, M. L. A. has given notice of the following short notice questions:—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that the authorities are obtaining signatures and thumb impressions from villagers of the 24 villages of Barwada on blank papers; which (villages) the Chief of Limdi is claiming back from the British Government?

Whether assurance, given by the

Government of India, that these villages will not be transferred back to Limdi Darbar without the consent of the people concerned, holds good?

Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the allegations made in the issue of 24th February 1936 of the Gujarathi Daily Paper, "Jammabhum" of Bombay, in which it is stated that the authorities are obtaining thumb impressions and signatures as stated above?

Have the Government received any communication from the Barwada Praja Mandal, protesting against the action of the authorities concerned? If so, will the Government of India issue necessary orders to restore confidence?

Will the Government be pleased to obtain the consent of the people concerned by a plebiscite, supervised over by an independent judicial authority from British India?—A. P.

Bhavnagar Letter

INCREASED ASSESSMENT

No Relief To Peasants From Indebtedness

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, March 2. The debt redemption scheme first inaugurated in Bhavnagar State. But it should be noted that the peasantry has been exploited by the Sowcars. The causes of indebtedness are not only the exorbitant rates of interest, but the Land revenue assessment has too told on the peasant's purse.

Instead of a decrease in the assessment, the settlement has been revised. Under the new setting assessment has been doubled in certain cases. The peasants of Liliya Mahal held recently a Sammelan and put forth their demands.

This complaint about the increase in the assessment is coming from all Mahals.

PHYSICIAN MURDERED

A dastardly murder has been committed of a well-known and popular Brahmin village physician in Pethalpur in Talaja Mahal. The police have not yet been able to trace the murderer. The police have announced prize of Rs. 200 for finding out the culprit.

CATTLE PLAGUE

Virulent cattle plague is raging in some of the villages of Shihor Mahal. In Mota Surka and Vakvad nearly 500 cattle died of this plague.

A Youth League worker has been sent to the spot to collect first hand information about the disease.

An Amraoti message states that Baliram Tel, a young man of Tarkhedra is alleged to have attempted to murder his wife and his brother Jalram as he suspected criminal intimacy between the two. As a result of several knife wounds, Jalram succumbed to his injuries and his wife is lying in the hospital. Baliram has surrendered to the Police.

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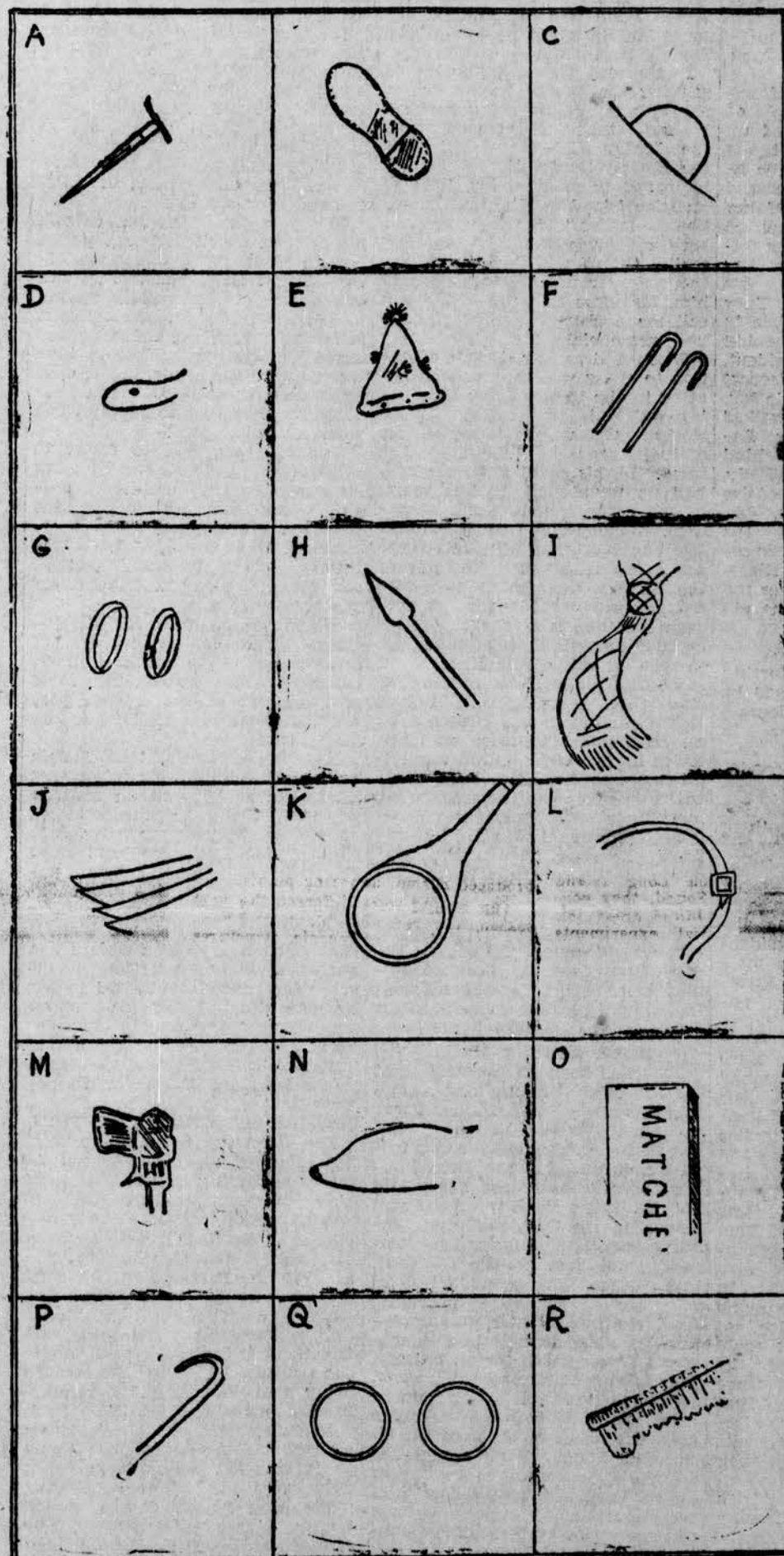
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For instance "K" is part of a smoking pipe as seen from a different angle of vision from the pipe as illustrated in No. 8. However as "K" is part of a pipe and No. 8 is an illustration of a pipe we put "8" against "K" in the coupon.

Entry Coupons will be found in Sunday Issues of 23rd February, 1st and 8th March, 1936
CLOSING DATE 11TH MARCH, 1936.

IN NAME OF PATRIOTISM

Hitler's Levy On Capital
For Arms

Germany's colossal armaments programme is swallowing up so much money that it has become necessary to consider seriously the imposition of a capital levy, to be devoted solely to the financial demands of the armed services.

Negotiations have been proceeding for some weeks between the Finance Ministry and the Trade Ministry to decide the best method of obtaining the necessary money.

Although there are still many difficulties to be overcome, in Berlin financial circles it is expected that these negotiations will be

concluded during the next month. In order to make the projected levy more palatable to the upper middle classes, who will be asked to bear the new financial burden, it is expected that the levy will be imposed under the patriotic label of a "Defence Levy", or perhaps a "Freedom Levy".

Staunch German Nationalists will be relieved of their money in the name of Germany's vital national interests.

Small fortunes, it is understood, will remain untouched.

Ministries At Variance

The plan worked out so far by German financial experts calls for a graduated levy of from 5 to 10 per cent. according to the size of the fortune.

These experts have calculated that the State should be able to gather in between 2,000,000,000

and 3,000,000,000 marks (between £100,000,000 and £150,000,000 at par).

The Trade Ministry does not believe that such a large sum could be mobilised so quickly, and has suggested that the claimed amounts might be merely credited to the Government, and that only interest should be paid on it. The Finance Ministry, on the other hand, is of the opinion that this method would not produce the required sum of money.

The Mymensingh Police have seized the gun of Sjt. Lalit Krishna Ghosh. The licence of his gun has also been cancelled. Sjt. Ghosh is a retired police officer and was recently made an Hon. Magistrate at Kishorgani.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH

Lesser Mortality During
Week Ended 29th
February

Following is the Municipal Health Officer's report on the health of Bombay during the week ending 29th February:—

The total mortality was 515, 44 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 23.0 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the corresponding week of last year when the mortality was 577, and the death rate 25.8. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the quinquennium 1931-35 was 524 and the death rate 23.5. Out of the total deaths,

152 were among infants under one year of age. During the week small-pox caused 63 attacks (including three imported—2 from Bandra and 1 from Vengurla) and 36 deaths. Plague and cholera were absent during the week. There was one death from typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 14 attacks and 15 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 734 which compares favourably with that for the corresponding week of 1935 with 656 births and the quinquennial average of 561 for the corresponding weeks during the five years (1931-35).

Seven internees including a girl, are sitting for the Intermediate Examination of the Calcutta University in the court of the Additional District Magistrate of Dacca under proper guards.



Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention



The Oven for Cooking Carbolic Acid and Formaldehyde in Making a New Synthetic Resin.

A New, Low-Cost Synthetic Resin Which Can Be Used in the Place of Wood and Metals for Making Jewelry, Hardware and Furniture.

BEFORE the World War much was heard about the ingenuity of German chemists. Since then American chemists have made signal contributions to American industry in many ways. Probably in no field, however, has so much progress been made as in the plastics industry. Here American chemists have performed amazing feats, but so quietly and so unobtrusively that the average person knows virtually nothing of their accomplishments.

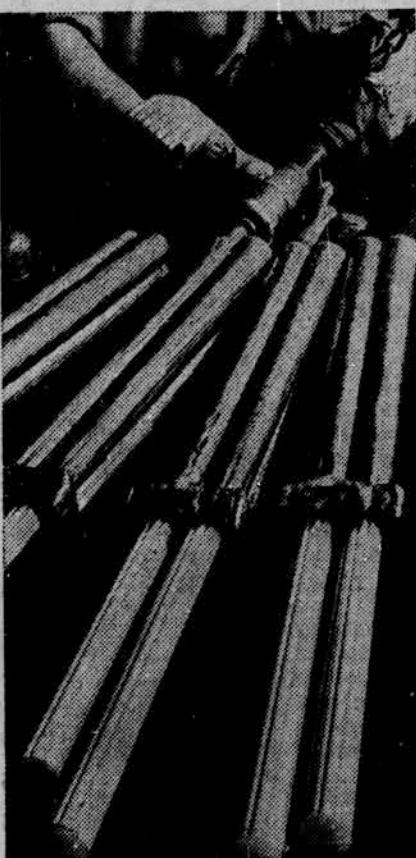
Despite this, it is difficult for anyone to go about his every day tasks without in some way or other using something or other made of plastics. To the average person even the term "plastics" means little. He immediately thinks of something putty-like. Actually, however, the most modern plastics are hard. Some of them are very tough. They are fabricated materials made synthetically and are used today to replace many of the more conventional materials used in manufacturing, including wood, iron, steel, glass, copper, ivory and many other products.

To list the various products made of plastics would require many pages. Just to give an idea of the range of uses to which these materials are put a few such products may be named, such as fountain pens, inkstands, lighting fixtures, wall panels, knife and fork handles, buttons, ash trays, umbrella handles, silent gears, automobile gear shift knobs and fender guides.

There are various kinds of plastics, of which celluloid is probably the best known to the layman. This is made by the chemical alteration of cellulose. Cellulose nitrate, as it is known technically,

is produced mainly from cotton linters by the action of nitric acid and sulphuric acid. This is a low-cost product whose principal disadvantage is its inflammability. The more expensive cellulose acetate is slow-burning, but is more brittle and less water-resistant. The casein plastics are made with casein, derived from sour milk, or from soy beans and formaldehyde. These, too, are non-inflammable. Their brittleness and the difficulty of moulding them, plus the fact that they are subject to warpage from the influence of water have restricted their use.

The synthetic resins are the plastic products which currently hold the greatest interest for manufacturers and the



Molding the Synthetic Resin Into the Form of Long Rods for Use in Making Many Different Articles of Hardware, Several of Which Are Shown in the Illustration at the Left.

class in which American chemical ingenuity has registered the most satisfactory progress in recent years. In a little laboratory at College Point, on Long Island Sound, they conducted their initial experiments with two chemicals, carbolic acid and formaldehyde, which they studied under various conditions of temperature and also investigated their molecular structure. They made thousands of batches of mixtures of these chemicals. One time they would heat it to one temperature and let it remain in the vats for a fixed period of time. The next time they would try a different tempera-

ture and vary the "cooking" period. Their experiments were successful. They finally obtained a product which today is one of the most interesting of fabricating materials for the simple reason that it lends itself to so many industrial uses. Starting out as phenol and formaldehyde it is mixed and cooked in two-story vats. Dyes are added to each batch to give it whatever color is desired. Then a catalyst is added. The result of the cooking and catalyst is a gummy substance which is taken from the vats in dippers and poured into molds. These are placed in curing ovens for varying lengths of time, depending on the type of material being made. When the product is removed from these ovens it is a hard, inert material, which is odorless, tasteless, absorbs virtually no moisture and is pleasant to touch. It is cast in many special forms as well as in such conventional shapes as bars, sheets, tubes, rods and cylinders.

This new plastic, which is a synthetic resin, is used to manufacture an ever increasing number of products. Today

a large part of the stylish costume jewelry is made of it. Millions of buttons are made annually of this plastic material. So, too, are pipe stems, lamp bases, umbrella handles and handles for cooking utensils, hardware and furniture.

The product is available in practically any color, including the pastel shades and in various mottled effects. It is easy to work. It can be cut, sawed, machined or milled. You can handle it as you would handle wood. Yet, it has a tensile strength of more than 8,000 pounds and

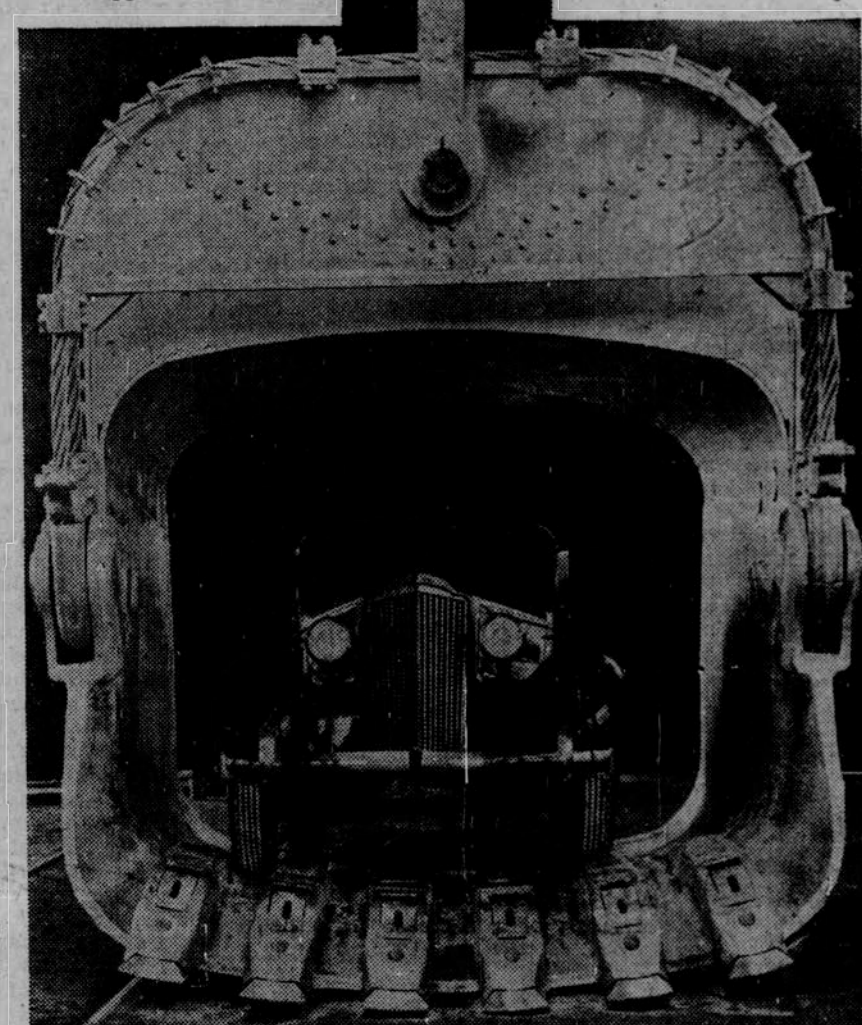
a compressive strength of almost twice this. Because it is made from disinfectants it is aseptic and has many present and more potential uses in hospitals. It makes splendid table tops. Laminated with wood it has many decorative uses. It is fire-resistant, acid resistant and extremely durable. In its liquid form it will shortly be used to impregnate paper to make stationery novelties, bookbindings and other products.

Textiles can also be similarly impregnated. It has many uses as a base for paint, a covering for plywood or cardboard and as a binder. It is such a versatile product that it ranks very favorably with wood, stone and metal for many manufacturing uses.

World's Biggest Steam Shovel

THIRTY-TWO cubic yards (level full) at one bite is the record of the world's largest power shovel dipper. Some idea of

This Steam Shovel Can "Bite Out" 32 Cubic Yards of Earth at a Time. Enough to Fill a Room 9 Feet Wide, 12 Feet Long and 9 Feet High.



the size of this huge steam shovel is given in the accompanying illustration showing an automobile using it as a garage. There is still plenty of room left on each side to change a couple of tires.

One load from this shovel can fill a kitchen of average size, measuring nine feet wide, 12 feet long and nine feet high. It would take 32 wagon loads of dirt to fill this shovel which can comfortably accommodate 32 men, standing up. Two complete dippers full from this monster would fill the average railroad coal-car.

The demand for greater capacity in the coal stripping industry during the past few years, augmented by a sub-

stantially increased demand for coal, made necessary the building of much larger shovels. It was felt the climax had been reached two years ago when a dipper having 20 cubic yards capacity was developed and placed in service in the coal fields. This, however, merely proved to be the forerunner of the present masterpiece of construction, the 32-cubic-yard dipper.

The major problem in developing this larger dipper was to increase its capacity without making it necessary to resort to a larger shovel. This was accomplished by building the dipper of a lightweight metal alloy, which gave the required additional capacity without affecting the wearing qualities.

Caviar as a Cure for Rickets

ADAILY dose of two teaspoons of caviar prescribed for one month to a group of twenty babies suffering from rickets is reported to have completely cured seventeen of the little victims. Results such as these suggest that caviar, the aristocrat of sea-foods, may become a substitute for cod-liver oil, according to the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little.

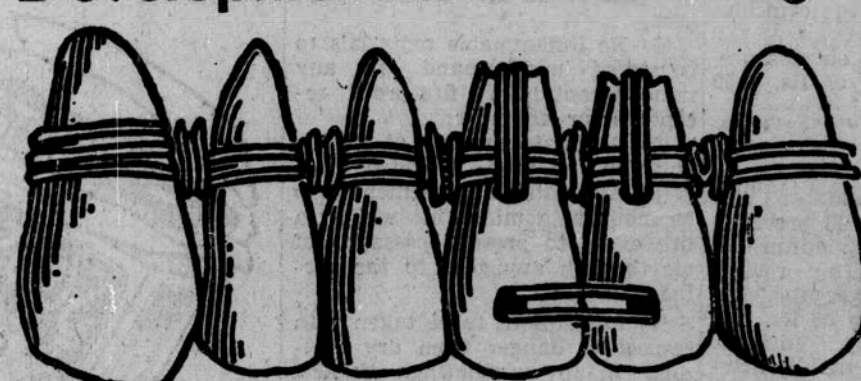
In addition to this important dietary function, the roe of the sturgeon and other types of fish have, through their similarity in composition to hens' eggs, exceptional nutritive value. They contain a large quantity of organic phosphorus in the form of lecithin, for example, and are also rich in fats and pro-

teins. It is probable that further nutritional investigations of caviar will reveal additional vitamins, other essential elements, and properties of dietetic importance.

While the lightly salted caviar is said to possess superior flavor, it is much more difficult to preserve. The preparation of this delicacy so that it can be shipped abroad without decomposition will prove to be an achievement in food preservation. The extra salt which must now be added to caviar for export forms a brine with the watery substance which salting seems to remove from the roe; unless carefully controlled, this step in the process may affect flavor adversely. Discriminating people state that heating caviar to insure preservation definitely injures quality.

Though caviar made from sturgeon roe is said to possess highest quality, the roe of other fish are sometimes used, including salmon, whitefish, carp, cod and some types of herring. So-called red caviar is made from salmon eggs.

Development of Dental Bridges



THE loss of a front tooth has always ranked as a calamity. The Egyptians and Phoenicians drilled a hole through the lost tooth and put it back in place by tying it to its neighbors with wires, a custom still followed by native Hindu dentists. Animal teeth were used to replace lost human teeth and in Java the use of gold substitutes dates back to remote times.

Bridges of the middle ages replaced lost teeth with blocks of ivory or hippopotamus tusk, carved more like kernels in an ear of corn than like teeth. The French and American dentists of the early nineteenth century molded blocks of porcelain paste, carved the fronts of them to represent teeth and baked them in the fire. The wires by which these bridges were attached pulled loose the neighbor teeth. So dentists began using two fingers of metal which clasped the neighbor tooth; they called these fingers clasps.

All these early bridges which David W. McLean describes in Hygeia, were removable, but with difficulty. The new clasps made it possible to remove the bridges every time the teeth were brushed.

If the root of a missing tooth was still present, a post or dowel was then built up from the bridge. This metal post fitted into the root, replacing the root canal on that end of the bridge. This plan worked nicely provided the dead root did not flare up with the pain of acute abscess. The dowel did away with the unsightly and revealing gold clasp, and its success soon led to a new practice. With their cutting pliers, dentists began snipping off the front teeth next to vacant spaces. While the pulp or nerve was still stunned from the shock they removed it and enlarged the root canal to receive the dowel. It was customary to "plug the root with lead" for a week or two; if no acute abscess occurred the stage was set for the bridge. The bridge

was still removable. There was no cement with which to fasten it. Everything was open to the air—and to bacteria. Next the dentists began using dowels of hickory. The wood swelled into the roots. These were the first stationary bridges. Cement for sealing them did not arrive for another half century.

CONCEALED weapons are now instantly detected by means of a radio device perfected by Doctor David Luck, a research engineer. So effective is this gun-detector that it is now being installed in penal institutions. Three parallel radio loops are concealed in the framework of the door passageway, at equal distances apart. The center, or driver loop sets up a flow of voltage which is picked up by the other loops to create a perfectly balanced circuit. Any sizeable metal object introduced between the loops upsets the delicate balance and sets off an alarm, turns on floodlights or isolates the

Demonstrating the Gun-Detector Which Reveals the Presence of Concealed Weapons by Sounding an Alarm.



The Gila Monster as a Pet



IF you were going to pick a lizard for a pet, you surely would not choose a Gila monster, which is the only lizard known to be poisonous. Mrs. Nell Halderman, however, is a very exceptional woman, for she does that very thing in following one of the strangest of vocations. She raises Gila monsters and trains them as pets.

This lizard is found chiefly in the valley of the Gila river in New Mexico and Arizona. It lays soft-shelled eggs in the sand.

The Gila monster is not a monster at all, as it is only about two feet long. Its thick body is black or purple and is covered with beaklike eminences and spotted with large transverse blotches of pink and yellow.

Slowly and methodically the Gila monster drags, instead of lifting its body over the ground. When aroused, however, its sluggishness vanishes and it becomes very active.

This lizard has a tenacious grip which can be broken only with a prying instrument. Its dreaded poison fangs are placed in the lower jaw.

Mrs. Nell Halderman, who raises and trains Gila monsters, is shown with three of her poisonous pets.

Deficit Budget For Bombay Port Trust?

UNEXPECTED SHRINKAGE IN RECEIPTS

Grants Restricted Or Deferred To Meet Situation

In the course of the Memorandum on the Revised Estimates, 1935-36, and the Budget Estimates, 1936-37, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust says:—

The original budget estimates for the current year 1935-36 were based on an anticipation of an increase of 112 per cent. on the receipts of the preceding year. On this assumption, the total revenue under General Account was estimated at Rs. 245.81 lakhs and a surplus of Rs. 1.53 lakhs on the year's working was expected. The expectation has not been fulfilled.

DECLINE IN RECEIPTS

Except for the Bunders, receipts from which have increased steadily until by August last they exceeded the Budget Estimates, the receipts from Land, Railway and Wet Docks fell steeply from the beginning of the year until by October last the fall amounted to over Rs. 5 1/2 lakhs as compared with the actuals of the corresponding period of the previous year, the principal items affected being exports of cotton, seeds, oilcakes and groundnuts. Imports of rice also suffered badly owing principally to direct shipments from Burmah Ports to Kathiawar.

TURN FOR BETTER

The end of November saw a turn for the better, and the figures of the last two months show that the improvement is being maintained, except under Land where signs of improvement are not much in evidence. Taking these factors into consideration, the Finance Committee have budgeted for total receipts on General Account amounting to Rs. 235.71 lakhs, a reduction of Rs. 10.10 lakhs in the original estimates. The revised estimate represents a drop of Rs. 3.06 lakhs from the actual receipts of 1934-35 but it is satisfactory to notice that the actuals of last month are considerably better than for the corresponding period of last year.

TO MEET SHRINKAGE

To meet this shrinkage in receipts it became necessary to cut down or defer expenditure wherever possible. The expenditure side of the Revised Estimates under General Account has now been brought down from Rs. 246.88 lakhs to Rs. 238.49 lakhs, a reduction of Rs. 8.39 lakhs. Of this reduction of a sum of 3.50 lakhs is under Debt charges and is due to the

change in the accounting procedure in respect of Sterling Loans which have now been put on a 1s. 6d. to the rupee basis; Rs. 1.41 lakhs represents the savings due to the 5 per cent. cut in salaries, Rs. 2.50 lakhs saving in dredging of Bunders Basins, Pir Panu Oil Pier and Docks and other items of working expenditure.

Expenditure on account of special repairs and renewals has been reduced by over Rs. 2 lakhs in order to conserve the Emergency and Railway Depreciation Funds.

The net effect of these measures is an estimated budget deficit of Rs. 2.78 lakhs for the current year as against a reduction of Rs. 10.10 lakhs in the original estimates of Revenue.

The balance of the Revenue Reserve Fund at present is Rs. 47.83 lakhs market value.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1936-37. There is little in the estimates for the coming year that calls for comment. There is reason to believe that the set-back which occurred in the first six months of the current year, will not be repeated. It would be foolish to dogmatize while the world remains in such an unsettled state, but most of those in a position to judge from world statistics believe that after a temporary halt international trade is again going forward gradually. Bombay unfortunately has not shared during the past year in the increased foreign trade of India to the extent that we hoped, but there is a considerable revival in recent months in the two commodities, cotton and seeds, which are of greatest importance to us; and I think the Trustees will accept the very moderate degree of optimism (based on these general considerations, a good monsoon, and opinions of leading merchants as to trade prospects) that has led the Committee to estimate the revenue at a figure a little less than that of 1934-35, and a little more than that of the current year.

It will be observed from the Summary that the total estimated receipts on General Account amount to Rs. 236.18 lakhs which is Rs. 2.59 lakhs less than the actual receipts of 1934-35. If a sum of Rs. 2.33 lakhs is deducted from the actuals of 1934-35 on account of the difference by exchange on remittances of interest on Sterling Loans, which head now disappears from the accounts owing to the change in procedure referred to above (vide Section VI Interest and Miscellaneous), the estimated receipts of 1936-37 are slightly less than the actual receipts of 1934-35. If a similar adjustment is made (smaller in amount, viz., Rs. 1.17 lakhs) in the Revised Estimates of revenue of 1935-36 the estimates for the next financial year represent an increase of a little over 12 per cent. over the Revised Estimates for the current year.

REDUCED EXPENDITURE. In regard to expenditure, departmental demands have been carefully combed through and grants have been restricted to the minimum compatible with the efficient management of the Trust. A noteworthy feature of the estimates of next year is the considerable reduction of debt charges to Rs. 111 lakhs from Rs. 122 lakhs in 1934-35. This is due principally to the reduction in the rate of interest from 6 1/2 per cent. to 3 1/4 per cent., per annum recently sanctioned by Government on the Bombay Development Loans, and a decrease in the Interest and Sinking Fund contributions on the Sterling Loans contrary to the expectation of the 1934-35.

MEDITERRANEAN CLASH FEARED

Fortification Of Egypt's Western Front

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The British and Egyptian military authorities are busy day and night in strengthening and fortifying the Western Front of Egypt, which extends from Marsa Matruh upto Siwa. The object is to face war at any moment. The Western Front is so strongly equipped with the most modern military armament that it is not possible for any enemy to penetrate the country easily. The new railway line recently laid down has reached 30 kilometers from Fuka. It is joined to the Alexandrian line and now it is being extended upto Marsa Matruh.

In the heart of the desert on the new railway line, there are six military stations which the enemy cannot defy in his advance towards Egypt. The sanitary arrangements are excellent and mighty wells are dug and 30 English and Egyptian engineers are appointed to filter and purify the water. All the surrounding hills also are fortified to save Marsa Matruh. Hundreds of loudspeakers are fixed in Alexandria, Port Said, Cairo, Ismailia and Suez, to warn the public in time of danger. On the advice of the British High Commissioner for Egypt the military authorities invited all the Egyptian journalists to visit the war preparation in the Western Desert, by a special train.

In view of the persistent reports coming from Bahawalpur about the troubles of Hindus and the attitude of the State authorities towards them, Bhikshu Ottama, ex-President of the Hindu Mahasabha, who is at present at Delhi, has decided to go there, to study the situation and to report to the Hindu Mahasabha Head Office.—United Press.

sequent on the adoption of the 1s. 6d. to the rupee basis to which reference has already been made. Other features which have contributed materially towards the reduction of the estimated expenditure on General Account, are the reduction of the Municipal General Tax by 1 per cent., which represents a relief to Port Trust revenues of about Rs. 1 lakh, and lower rates for electric energy which effect a saving of about another lakh of rupees as compared with the actuals of 1934-35. In view of the facts that the above reductions are, it may be hoped, permanent, and the estimated year's working shows a surplus, the Committee have framed the Budget Estimates of 1936-37 on the assumption that the 5 per cent. cut in salaries will be abolished with effect from 1st April next.

On the other hand, the Committee have considered that the situation calls for a continuance of the rebates to tenants of Trust property, and in consequence the estimates have assumed that the Trustees will agree to continue this temporary relief.

The net result is a surplus under General Account of Rs. 4.59 lakhs.

CAPITAL.

In the original estimates for the current year 1935-36 provision was made for the expenditure of Rs. 14.50 lakhs. The revised capital estimates aggregate Rs. 5.79 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 8.71 lakhs, due principally to the work of installing electrically driven pumps at the Prince's and Victoria Docks and at the Alexandria Dock Engine Houses and at the Mere-wether Dry Dock being carried forward to 1936-37, and to the cost of laying transformers and cables in connection with the supply of electric energy, estimated at Rs. 85,000 being reimbursed by Messrs Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd., in accordance with the agreement with them. The principal items of expenditure during the current year are the conversion of the Hopper Barge "Widgeon" into a suction dredger, the replacement of two coal barges and the purchase of a dock tug (part cost) and the Mazagon Defence Yard from the Military Department. The capital balance at the close of the current year is estimated at Rs. 12.19 lakhs.

The policy of restricting capital expenditure to works which are either essential or designed to effect savings in working costs has been followed in budgeting for capital requirements during 1936-37, the estimates for which aggregate Rs. 10.01.

The whole of the budgeted expenditure for 1936-37 will be met from loan balances in hand and it is estimated that there will be a balance of Rs. 2.17 lakhs to be carried forward to 1937-38.

In regard to the question of restoring 5 per cent. emergency cut in force since 1st January 1932, the Board postponed decision until the Revised Budget Estimates come up for scrutiny next February.

SAFETY IN COAL MINES

Provisional Measures Decided Upon By Govt.

NEW DELHI, March 4.

A full account is now available of the measures provisionally regarded as suitable to prevent the danger from fires in the Jharia Coalfields, where recent accidents and other information have disclosed grave situation.

At an informal conference with representatives of associations of mine owners, managers and mining labour in New Delhi on February 19 and 20, conclusions were reached that certain measures were urgently necessary for which legislation would have to be introduced.

Although the danger is most serious in the Jharia field, it was generally agreed at the Conference that the provisions under the first two sub-readings as given below, should not be confined to that field.

AMENDMENT TO RULES. Existing Indian Coal Mines Regulations of 1926, to be amended to provide for the following objects:—

(1) The owner, agent or manager of a mine to send notices to prescribed authorities when a dangerous influx of noxious gases occurs in the mine;

(2) Inspections of fire stoppings and in the region of a fire to be made with a locked safety lamp and a cage containing mice or small birds;

(3) Inspections after withdrawal of men on account of a fire or an influx of noxious gases into the mine to be made by an approved type of locked safety lamp and small birds or mice.

NEW PROVISIONS

New Provisions to be made to provide for the following:—

(1) No work to be done in any seam under another seam on fire except by a method which will maintain the strata between the seams in situ and intact;

(2) Mining of coal to be prohibited within 30 feet vertically below the bed of a river or of any spot 50 feet from its banks; below the depth extraction to be permissible only if sand stowing is practised;

(3) Use of timber or other inflammable materials to be prohibited in erecting structures in shafts, airways and in underground electrical installations;

(4) A separate plan to be kept at every mine showing the system of ventilation.

(5) (i) No fire to be lighted within a distance of 20 feet of the top of any shaft or in any underground part of a mine except with the special orders of the manager; (ii) adequate arrangements to be made at every mine to prevent the deposition of boiler ashes or the residue from the manufacture of coke in any coal quarry or goaf or on any broken surface;

(6) No inflammable materials to be stored underground in any mine except in a fire-proof receptacle or chamber;

(7) Adequate means of extinguishing fire to be provided;

(8) Adequate arrangements to be made in a mine in which a fire exists to prevent passage of air through any goaf to the surface;

(9) Precautions to be taken with respect to danger from dry coal dust in any ventilating districts of a mine in which there is an underground fire;

(10) Safety lamps to be used exclusively in any ventilating district of a mine in which there is an underground fire, subject to power being given to the Chief Inspector of Mines to grant exemption;

(11) (i) On the appearance in any part of a mine of smoke or other sign indicating that a fire has or may have broken out all workmen engaged in dealing with the emergency to be immediately withdrawn from the mine; (ii) locked safety lamps or electric torches of a permissible type only to be used in the work of dealing with or damping off an underground fire; (iii) a cage containing small birds or mice to be kept at all places in which persons may be in danger from noxious gases during the work of dealing with or damping off an underground fire.

SPECIAL POWERS

Special powers for prevention of fires or other dangerous mining methods likely to cause fire:—

(1) Powers to be vested in the Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Mines as a temporary measure to prohibit the extraction or reduction of pillars in certain cases and to restrict the dimensions of galleries in coal;

(2) Those powers to be limited, in the first instance, to the Jharia Coalfield only, but Government to have power to extend them to other fields;

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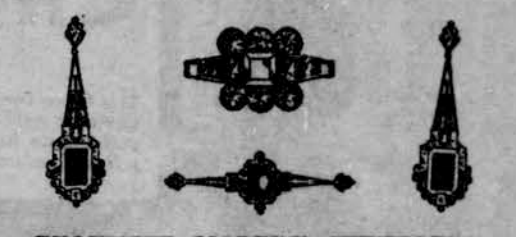
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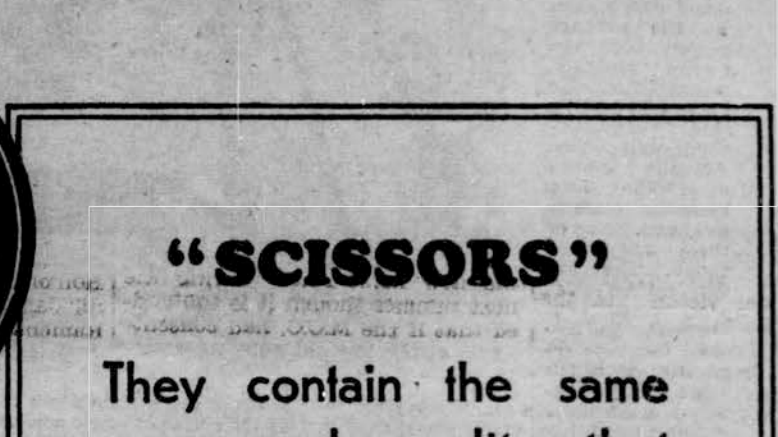
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Steps to be taken to establish central mine rescue stations as soon as possible in the Jharia, Raniganj and Panch Valley coalfields.

BERAR PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE
From A Correspondent:
AKOLA, Mar 6.
The general meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Amroli at the residence of Dr. Patwardhan on March 14, at 3 p.m. to consider the question of Congress and the coming elections to the legislatures and other matters relating to Congress work in the province.
BARODA, March 6.
Under the editorship of Mr. Nagibhai Arya, a local Harijan worker, a weekly entitled "Arya Sandesh" will begin its publication from 31st March.

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Our London Sports Letter

Reactions To League's War On Pools

SATISFACTION OVER NAYUDU'S INCLUSION

Polish "Dreadnought" Out For Wrestling Bouts

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON. (By Air Mail.) There has not been much enthusiasm to express an opinion on the team that India has selected to tour England. What little we have from one or two critics of the game suggest that nobody is pleased with the choice of the Yuvaraja of Vizianagaram to lead the Indian team. At least there is not one word of welcome to the young Prince, though there is genuine satisfaction to find that Major C. K. Nayudu has been included in the team. It was feared, and not without justification, there was a conspiracy somewhere in India to keep Nayudu out of the Indian team. Reports had come to this country that there was a development of a feud which threatened not only to deprive English crowds from watching Nayudu on the English greens but also to undermine the solidarity of the Indian team by excluding several other Indian cricketers of merit who have confidence in Major Nayudu's leadership. All that they want in this country is a captain from India who will have the one essential qualification in the ability to lead and inspire his pals on the field or off the field. Can the Yuvaraja of Vizianagaram do it in spite of his princely birth and high rank?

LAWN TENNIS PROSPECTS.

The coming lawn tennis season is going to be one of the busiest they have had for years. In addition to a very full list of tournaments, there is the Wightman Cup match against America, to be played at Wimbledon. Also there is bound to be considerable turning-up by the English girls to try to wrest back the singles title at Wimbledon from Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, whose last season was crowned with success after her victim in the final, Helen Jacobs, had got to match point. These two Helens, will probably form the backbone of the American team for the Wightman Cup. I have heard from a friend in the United States that Mrs. Helen Wills Moody has been having plenty of practice and is playing quite well. As usual, she may leave it very late before she makes a decision as to whether she will visit England to defend her Wimbledon title and play in the Wightman Cup or not. I am told that we may expect her to come to England. But you never know. By the way, there is scarcely likely to be any departure this year (as suggested by some gossip-writers) from the usual custom to play the Wightman Cup match before the Wimbledon championships.

LEAGUE BOMBHELL.

The "secret fixture" bombshell exploded by the Football League as a preliminary to their war against the Pools is having unexpected repercussions. During the week-end events moved rapidly behind the scenes in the League club board rooms, and many of those who voted at Thursday's hurriedly convened meeting of the League are now in revolt against the Management Committee's amazing decision to scrap the whole of the remaining fixtures and fix their Saturday opponents by telegram each Thursday evening.

What many of the League clubs are now realising is that if next Saturday's fixtures are changed the whole of the present system is blown sky high and all the talk in the world will not be able to put together the pieces for the rest of the season. If there is to be action it must be swift action. By League rule the clubs can demand a special general

meeting on the Secretary receiving a requisition signed by half the members. Steps, I am told, are being taken to secure the necessary number of signatures.

BRADMAN TERROR.

Abe Waddington, the former England and Yorkshire cricketer, is still as keen on the game as he was in his playing days and naturally he regrets the all too-frequent controversies that break out. It will be remembered that he went to Australia with an England team in 1920, and as he intends to watch the next series of Tests in this country he suddenly fell to selecting some of the men he believes are certain to make the journey. The thirteen men that he would send to Australia are: Brian Sellers (captain), Sutcliffe, Hutton, Hammond, Leyland, Hardstaff, Sims, Ames, Duckworth, Pollard, Verity, Parks, and Nichols. In his opinion Sellers is the best skipper England has had since Douglas Jardine. "What is even more to the point" he added, "is that he is well worth his place as a player. We will need a good leader in the forthcoming Tests, but it happens to be my view that the games during the Australian season will do much to patch up the differences that have arisen. The fellow we have to watch out for, of course, is Don Bradman. The news I have had from Australia is that he is in grand form, but, as you know, Bradman is never better than when the occasion is a big one. It would not astonish me a bit if he scored double centuries in some of the Tests, or if he sets up a new record."

NEW L.B.W. RULE.

There is a general satisfaction that the Indian Board of Cricket Control has agreed to play under the new l.b.w. rule during the next summer though it is contended that if the M.C.C. had consented to apply the old rule, as desired by India, in the matches played by the tourists in the next summer, the M.C.C. would have forfeited the right to be regarded as the governing body of cricket, and would have fallen to the position of a figurehead.

On this subject of the new l.b.w. rule, I had a note the other day from E.H.D. Sewell, one of the old school who tells me that his experience in India completely disproves the contention of another competent authority who says that India's objection to playing in England under the new rule was based on their fear of the in-swinging, which the rule helps.

PERRY'S COME-BACK.

Fred Perry took things very easily in his first practice on a tennis court for six months at Wimbledon yesterday. For three-quarters of an hour he had a knock-up on one of the hard courts with Pat Hughes, who has also been absent from the games for four months. Perry was content to use only his forehand for a long time, and when the ball did come on to his backhand he turned very gingerly, obviously being a little dubious about straining his injured back. To give his arm strength, he also used a two-hand grip, such as that favoured by Vivian McGrath, the young Australian. Occasionally he reached out on the forehand for a passing ball and did not seem to feel any ill effects. Hughes kept every shot well down so that Perry did not have to reach over his head, nor did the champion attempt to serve. As time wore on Perry, although tired, seemed gradually to regain his confidence, so much so that he hit one or two shots really hard on the forehand

Rs. 1,56,000 PROMISED CONTRIBUTIONS TO DINSHAW MEMORIAL FUND

The following contributions have been promised for F. E. Dinshaw memorial.

Her Highness Maharani Gajra Raje Scindia of Gwalior, Rs. 15,000; The Cement Marketing Co. of India, Ltd. Rs. 15,000; The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. Rs. 10,000; Sir Victor Sassoon Rs. 10,000; Tata Sons and Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd. Rs. 10,000; The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Andhra Valley Electric Supply Co., and the Tata Power Co., Ltd. Rs. 7,500; Mr. Shapurji Pallonji Rs. 10,000; The Bank of India, Rs. 5,000; The New India Assurance Co., Ltd. Rs. 5,000; Mr. R. D. Sethna, Rs. 5,000; Mr. A. H. Wadia Rs. 5,000; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. Rs. 5,000; Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai Rs. 2,500; Staff of Tata Concerns Rs. 2,103; The Central Bank of India Rs. 2,000; Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. Rs. 2,000; Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla, Kt. Rs. 2,000; Sheth Mathuradas Vissani Rs. 2,000; Mr. Jamnadas Morariji, Rs. 2,000; Mr. Ramnivas Ramnarain Rs. 2,000; Messrs. Mulraj Khatau and Sons Rs. 2,000; H. H. the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda Rs. 1,000; H. H. the Aga Khan Rs. 1,000; The Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd. Rs. 1,000; Mr. Madhavdas Amersey Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Muljee Jaliba & Co. Rs. 1,000; Mr. Kashturhal Lalbhai R. 1,000; Messrs. Balilvala & Karani Rs. 1,000; Sir Hormusji Adenwalla, Kt. Rs. 1,000; Rao Bahadur Bhilde Rs. 1,000; Sir Chunilal V. Mehta Rs. 1,000; The Madhusudan Mills, Ltd. Rs. 1,000; Dr. R. Row Rs. 1,000; Mr. H. S. Captain Rs. 1,000; The Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Merwanji & Sons Rs. 1,000; The Consolidated Investment Trust, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. K. H. Nixon & Co. Rs. 1,000; Messrs. S. B. Bullmorla & Co. Rs. 501; Sir Dossabhy Bhiwandwalla, Kt. Rs. 500; Mr. M. S. Captain Rs. 500; Mr. Behram N. Karanjia Rs. 500; Mr. R. S. Powalia Rs. 500; Mr. J. C. Setalvad Rs. 500; Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co. Rs. 500; Sir Manekji Dadabhai, Kt. Rs. 500; Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt. Rs. 500; Mr. A. R. Dalal Rs. 500; Mr. K. S. Powalia Rs. 500; Sir Joseph Kay Rs. 250; Mr. E. C. Reid Rs. 250; The Hon'ble Sir Homi Mulla, Kt. Rs. 200; Sardar Sir Suleman Cassam Mitha, Kt. Rs. 250; "Anonymous" Rs. 250; Mr. A. G. Gray Rs. 100; Sir Akbar Hydari Rs. 100; The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Parker Rs. 100; Sir Jamshedji Duggan Rs. 100; Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat Rs. 100; J. B. Boman Behram, Kt. Rs. 100; Mr. Dorabji Framji Rs. 51; Total Rs. 1,50,255.

Union Bank of India. Rs. 500.
Total Rs. 1,50,755.
Col. Sir K. N. Haksar Rs. 2,500;
Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy Rs. 1,000;
Through Mr. J. J. Ghandy, Jamshedpur Rs. 1000.

HINDUSTANI RESIDENTS WELCOME SGT. SHARMA

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Hindustani Residents' Association, Bombay, writes:—"Welcome was accorded to Sgt. B. K. Sharma, ex-Secretary of the Hindustani Residents' Association, Bombay, who returned from Japan after an absence of 4 years, on Sunday morning."

Arrangements of according a public reception to Sgt. Sharma are in progress. It is understood that the occasion will be utilized to perform the final ceremony of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of his firm (Messrs. K. S. Sharma) which were postponed on account of his absence during the 1934 celebrations.

and then tried his backhand for the first time.

POLISH "DREADNOUGHT"

A young giant from Warsaw named Leon Ketchell, a wrestler, has arrived in London. He intends to make onslaught on such heavy-weights as care to meet him. He stands 7ft. 3in. and weighs 28st. of solid bone and muscle. It sounds formidable. The success of Carrera in America started a fashion in outside heavy-weights, and one can recall a serious proposition that such men as Carrera ought not to meet ordinary heavy-weights, but should confine their activities to a new class to be known as "Dreadnoughts." Most of the giants, however, failed lamentably, chiefly because, while strong enough to feel a steer, they were as susceptible to a punch on the jaw as a smaller man.

PRINCE AZAM JAH ARRIVES AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 8. Prince Azam Jah, his consort Princess Dureshwar and baby prince, Hon. D. G. Mackenzie, Resident and staff arrived by the Grand Trunk Express this morning.

They were received by a number of people including Khwaja Hasan

PROPAGANDA IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

sacrifice his time for nothing. There is no gain for him who does forced labour, either for himself or for the nationalist movement. Would it not be more useful both for the keeping of discipline and for the benefit of the nation to bind a Congress member with such a condition as: "A candidate for the Congress membership must teach reading and writing to at least two of his countrymen, while an illiterate candidate should be given a six-months period prior to his becoming a member of the Congress to liquidate his illiteracy." I think such condition as referred to above will bring universal popularity to the Congress and substantial benefit to the people of India, more so than the usual conditions prevailing at present.

We, the Indian nationalists, are fighting for complete independence for India and for this purpose have created the Indian National Congress, to lead the way, and, therefore, we are fully entitled to examine its work and to ask it to adopt new methods of work, co-ordinating them with the political situation at home and abroad. The methods of the Congress have become old and antiquated. We must ask it to work out a full reform on them and to take as its basis the most up-to-date organizational and executive system.

Reorganise Congress

In order to carry on its work the I. N. C. must organize itself on the following system: A Political Bureau consisting of from 15 to 20 members to be elected by the pending session of the I. N. C. The members of the Political Bureau must be given the absolute right to lead the political work moulded by the Congress throughout the year. The Political Bureau must decide all problems by means of a simple voting system. Its president being the president-elect of the I.N.C. and the members having limited material means should be paid a salary. Any decision of the Political Bureau must be considered as the decision of the supreme national organ and must be carried out in full.

Bureau For Home

Propaganda

Another organization to be created is the Bureau for Home Propaganda. This Bureau must have its central offices in the capital city of India, be subjected to the Polit Bureau and in fact be an executing organ for carrying out its decisions.

The Bureau for Home Propaganda must work on the following scheme: It must register all the newspapers, periodicals, printing houses, and all other organizations catalogued as printing, publishing or advertising and issue to these membership cards, thus causing distinct borders between the Nationalist press and the alien one. The Nationalist press must pay a small material contribution and must in all cases follow the political lines recommended by the Polit Bureau. The same should hold good for the various other periodicals, journals and magazines listed as members of the Nationalist Press Bureau.

All writers, journalists and publicists must be enlisted as members of the Indian Nationalist Congress and must take as material for their writings themes assisting the I.N.C. in its work and aiming at uniting the people of India into a single unit, with one aim, bringing together various people of different religions, creeds and castes to one point: "Nationalist—first and last".

The Press Bureau must be prompt and logical in issuing instructions to the press and writers. In all cases national unity and national interest must be the first consideration. For instance, a communal riot occurring in Lahore could well be localized by issuing an instruction or fixing a permanent policy of not giving any publicity to such news and not devoting editorials to them condemning one party and encouraging another. On such matters the best thing is to keep silent, let the opposition write what it wants; our task must be to reconcile the artificially caused conflict by a Nationalist Control Committee of local Nationalists and reconcile the situation. The press and periodicals infringing the instructions of the Press Bureau must be expelled from our ranks. While writers, authors and publicists going against the national policy or not assisting the nation by writing on themes vital for nationalism must be similarly treated.

(To Be Continued)

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"OPPOSE 'OTTAWA' TOOTH AND NAIL"

Lyalpur Appeal To Assembly Members

LYALLPUR, March 7. A public meeting was held in the wheat market compound, Sardar Jwala Singh presiding.

On the motion of Sardar Balwant Singh, Secretary of the Merchants Association, a resolution was adopted declaring that the Ottawa Agreement was detrimental to the best interests of Indian trade and industry, and urging upon the members of the Legisla-

tive Assembly to oppose it tooth and nail.

A copy of this resolution was sent to Sardar Sant Singh, M. L. A.—United Press.

Notice Served On Punjab Editor

MONTGOMERY, March 7. Pandit Amar Nath Mastana, a press representative and Manager of the Golden Talkie, has served a notice on the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Sudhar," a local weekly, for having published, as alleged, some baseless allegations against him.—United Press.

Anti-Ministry Committee Formed

(From A Correspondent). AHMEDABAD, (By Mail). Strong feeling against accepting Ministry prevails amongst local Congressmen. A meeting of the Congressmen was held under the presidency of Sharda Ben Mehta.

The following were elected to the Anti-Ministry Committee:—President, Sharda Ben Mehta; Vice-Presidents, Sjt. Mohanlal Bhatt and Champa Ben Mehta; Secretaries, Thakur Pandya and Krishnalal T. Desai.

A plan was chalked out to create public opinion against office acceptance.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 7.
Anglo Iranian British Oil Tanker s.s. British Premier of 3376, Reg. Tons, Capt. G. O. Oxley, arrived from Abadan with cargo of Diesel and Fuel Oil.
P and O S.N. Coy's s.s. Cathay of 8745 Reg. Tons, Capt. C. B. Roche, arrived from Yokohama via Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore and Colombo, Coochin with passengers and general cargo.
Turner Morrison and Coy's s.s. Nawab of 3424 Reg. Tons, Capt. B. E. Brewin, arrived from Moulineau via Rangoon and Malabar Coast Ports with general cargo.
Turner Morrison and Coy's s.s. Nawab of 3423 Reg. Tons, Capt. W. H. Dyell, arrived from Calcutta via Wzagaapa am, Madras, Malabar Coast Ports with cargo of coal and general.

Volkart Bro's s.s. Tosari of 4456 Reg. Tons, Capt. J. M. Vaudriest, arrived from Vancouver via Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore, Madras and Colombo with general cargo.
B I S N Coy's s.s. Karanja of 4646 Reg. Tons, Capt. J. Hamaford, arrived from Durban via L'Marquis, Balra, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Seychelles with passengers and general cargo.

James Finlay and Coy's s.s. Kioto of 2030 Reg. Tons, Capt. H. B. Provant, arrived from Antwerp via Hull, Port Said, Port Sudan with general cargo.
B I S N Coy's s.s. Varna of 2026 Reg. Tons, Capt. J. Rove, arrived from Esra via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, March 7.
Burmah Shell Oil S and D Co., Ltd.'s Norwegian Oil Tanker s.s. Theima of 3428 Reg. Tons, Capt. A. Pedersen, sailed for Abadan in water ballast.
Graham's Trading Co.'s s.s. Elysia of 4211 Reg. Tons, Capt. J. E. Calhoun, sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool with passengers and same bottom cargo.
Lionel Edward's Hansa Line German s.s. Sonnenfels of 5299, Reg. Tons, Capt. J. Hindker, sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen with passengers local and same bottom cargo.
N Y Kaisha's Japan Line s.s. Mayebashi Maru of 4321 Reg. Tons, Capt. H. Taguchi, sailed for Kobe via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, March 7.
The following steamers entered for loading on 7-3-36:
S.S. Karanja (M M and Co.) for African Ports.
S.S. Strathmore (M M and Co.) for Europe Ports.
S.S. Clydebank (F F C and Co.) for American Ports via Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.
S.S. British Premier (A Ir. O. Co.) for Abadan.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 7.
2 Britannia 526, Liverpool 12-3, Grahams T Co.
5 City of Simla 5965, Karachi 15-3, K. Nixon and Co.
6 Argun Maru 4040, Japan 11-3, O S Kaisha.
7 Ginyo Maru, 6128, Kobe, 12-3, N Y Kaisha.
12 Tosari, 4458, N F, N F, Volkart Bros.
15 Sonnenfels, 5299, Antwerp, 8-3, L Edwards, Ltd.
16 Mayebashi Maru 4321, Kobe 7-3, N Y Kaisha.
17 Ratnagiri 228, Coast Ports 8-3, Ratnagar S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

8 Bankura 1896, Busra 11-3, M M and Co.
4 Vita 1955, Karachi 8-3, M M and Co.
7 Goalpara 3216, Calcutta 12-3, M M and Co.
10-11 Storkven, 2957, Rangoon, 14-3, Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Kohinur, 3240, Rangoon, 10-3, T Morrison and Co.
C/R Risaldar, 3092, Karachi, 10-3, T Morrison and Co.
D/E Birk, 2178, Rangoon, N F, Scindia S N Co.
F Jehangir 2157, Mauritius 13-3, T Morrison and Co.
M Barala 1899, N F 25-3, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Strathmore 8-3, P and O S N Co.
Carthage, 19-3, P and O S N Co.
Strathaird 12-3, P and O S N Co.
Warfield 17-3, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald, 12-3, James Finlay and Co.
City of Hongkong 16-3, Killick Nixon and Co.
Tuscania, 18-3, Grahams Trading Co.

FROM GERMANY.
Trantenfels 8-3, Lionel Edward.
Lichtenfels 9-3, Lionel Edward.
Wolfsburg, 17-3, Lionel Edward.
Ehrenfels 22-3, Lionel Edward.

FROM COEHNENBURG.
Nippon, 10-3, Lionel Edward.
FROM NEW YORK.
Clyde Bank 11-3, F F Campbell and Co.
New Orleans, 11-3, Lionel Edward.

Fairfield City, 13-3, M M and Co.
Pres. Polk, 19-3, F F Campbell and Co.
FROM CHINA & JAPAN.
Belgium Maru, 14-3, N Y Kaisha.

Borneo Maru 10-3 O S Kaisha.
Rayfuku Maru 17-3 N Y Kaisha.
Tokwa Maru, 17-3, N Y Kaisha.
Thames Maru 21-3 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 25-3, O S Kaisha.

Burdwan 15-3, M M and Co.
FROM RANGOON AND MOULMEIN.
Chinkoa, 15-3, M M and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Victoria 10-3, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM BUSRA.
Barpeta 12-3, M M and Co.
Varsova 14-3, M M and Co.
Muron Maru 14-3, N Y Kaisha.
City of Cardiff, 18-3, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM SYDNEY.
Moldavia 14-3, P & O S N Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.
Strathmore 9-3, P & O S N Co.
Ranpara 14-3, P & O S N Co.
Burdwan 17-3, M M and Co.
Rawalpindi 21-3, P & O S N Co.
Masula 24-3, M M and Co.
Mooltan 28-3, P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia, 12-3, Grahams Trading Co.
Tuscania, 26-3, Grahams Trading Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Clydebank, 14-3, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Polk, 21-3, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN.
Iwatsan Maru 8-3 O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru 13-3 O S Kaisha.
Salko Maru 5-3, O S Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 12-3 N Y Kaisha.
Belgium Maru 17-3 N Y Kaisha.
Muron Maru 20-3, N Y Kaisha.

Ryufuku Maru 27-3, N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 24-3, O S Kaisha.
Victoria 10-3, Lloyd Triestino.
Carthage, 20-3, P and O S N Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
Jehangir 13-3, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.
City of Cardiff, 22-3, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BASRA.
Baroda 11-3, M M and Co.
Bamora 4-3, M M and Co.
Barala 11-3, M M and Co.
Vasna 12-3, M M and Co.
Barpeta 18-3, M M and Co.
Varsova 19-3, M M and Co.
Baroda, 25-3, M M and Co.

FOR SYDNEY.
Strathaird, 12-3, P and O S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karanja 18-3, M M and Co.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Tosari 11-3, Volkart Bros.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. Conte Verde, 5-3-36
S.S. President Garfield, 6-3-36
S.S. Naldera (boats), 6-3-36
S.S. Jehangir, 6-3-36
S.S. Irrawadi, 6-3-36

EXPORTS.
S.S. Uckenmark, for Hamburg: 5926 bags linseed Oil Seed Trading Co., 5565 bags gr. oil cake H. Rawji and Co.; 2788 bags gr. oil cake A Omerbhoy and Co.

For Antwerp:—2030 packets gr. oil cake A Omerbhoy; 1300 bags linseed oil cake A Omerbhoy.

For Rotterdam:—6090 packets gr. oil cake H. Rawjee and Co.; 2100 bags linseed oil cake H. Rawji and Co.; 120 bags gum B Jaffer and Co.

S.S. Argun Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton R Rawji and Co.; 300 bales cotton M Amersey and Co.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton M Amersey and Co.
For Yokkachi:—400 bales cotton G K Kaisha.
S.S. Strathmore:—2 trunks wearing apparels M M and Co.; 2 cases wearing apparels Grindlay and Co.

LARGE SALES OF READY BROACH COTTON REVIVING CONFIDENCE

Expanding Otfake In Cotton Goods

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state: A renewal of the export demand from the Far-East and estimates of the total Broach ready sales of about 75,000 bales to date has revived confidence in staple varieties. The comparatively smaller stocks of piecegoods here and in Ahmedabad together with small mill stocks of cotton are impressive in view of the approaching warm weather and expanding offtake in cotton goods.

Silver: Prices were steady, but trading was restricted. The U. S. A.'s policy of confining purchases to producing countries is viewed constructively in the long run and the American trade demand yesterday in London has caused hopes of some recovery in prices.

Seeds: Linseed recovered on speculative short covering following no confirmation of any change in the Argentine peg and extensive U. K. demand. Cotton: The New York market advanced on foreign and trade buying, whilst there were indications of the large professional bear operators covering. The Pool have ceased selling for the time being and the large exports and smaller port stocks are causing a better undertone.

Crop preparations continue rather backward especially in the South-West owing to lack of sub-soil moisture. Secretary Wallace stated yesterday that broadly speaking, the agricultural authorities will probably seek to divert 11 million acres from cotton into soil conserving crops this year.

Though we realise the Administration will not desire any sharp advance in prices during the planting season, we believe the present time is a good opportunity for accumulating contracts in new crop positions, as later on, during the weather months, an appreciation in values is likely.

COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Mar 7	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 4th March	20,789
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,470,658
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,278,941
Increase	191,712

Patel Cotton Co.; 137 bales cotton B Mawji and Co.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton M Kaishram; 14 cases Indian condiments P M Poonjajee and Co.; 470 bales cotton A Clayton and Co.; 18 bales wool raw S Nani; 80 bales wool raw B Harbhan and Co.

For Marseilles:—30 bales cotton A Clayton and Co.; 300 bags mustard seed M Bhuia and Co.
S.S. Ginyo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton R Kanji and Co.
For Osaka:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. Mayabashi Maru for Moje:—150 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Bombay, March 7.
S.S. Iwatsan Maru, agents O S Kaisha from Yokohama, Tokyo, Nagaya, Osaka, Kobe, Otaru, and Moje:—15 cases toys; 150 cases beer; 28 cases brass wire; 954 cases wire nails; 43 cases hard-cores iron sheet; 50 cases slates; 75 crts. galv. flat sheet; 137 60 cases ply wood; 44 cases elect. bulbs; 100 drums caustic soda; 25 cases chemicals; 26 drums bichromate of potash; 350 bags crude sulphur; 56 packages clocks; 86 cases machinery; 51 cases hanging clocks; 34 cases elect. goods; 123 packages sanitary ware; 29 cases stationery; 552 cases porcelain ware; 26 cases buttons; 463 cases glass ware; 858 packages glass bottles; 638 packages earthen tiles; 600 cases art. s. yarr.; 640 cases c. p. goods; 194 bags c. p. goods; 430 cases cotton yarn; 50 bags bottom yarn; 15 cases brushes; 60 cases glass tubes; 98 pkgs. glass beads; 992 kegs paint; 450 brils. red lead; 65 bales mattings; 79 cases bangles; 22 cases tin boxes; 21 bales rubber belting; 100 bags dextrine; 71 bales paper; 200 bales straw boards; 120 cases brass circles; 17 cases cutlery; 45 cases enamelled ware; 50 cases copper circles; 100 bags metal sand; 29 cases nails; 21 crts. iron sheets; 16 cases wood screws; 41 cases umbrella goods; 20 cases tricycles; 14 crts. cycle rims; 10362 bags m. s. cut. hoops; 11135 bags steel flat bars; 1600 reels wire; 15 cases iron bolts; 73 cases motor car tyres; 200 bags dry ginger; 50 cases condensed milk; 506 cases cotton art. s. fents; 116 cases cotton art. s. fents; 36 cases art. s. p. goods; 200 brils. coal pitch; 200 drums calcium carbide; 100 bags From Hongkong T. Sengton:—ginger; 14 cases stearic acid.

From Hongkong T. Sengton:—235 bales cotton yarn; 50 pkgs. sugar candy; 7 bundles straw matings; 15 cases silk yarn.

From Dalsen:—117 bales cotton yarn.

From Fusan:—20 cases earthen ware.

From Singapore:—150 cases p. pine apples; 70 cases rubber; 670 bags taploca; 123 bags b'nuts.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOUR OF HIGHER COMMODITY VALUES

Actual Figures In Support Thereof

We take the following from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Co.'s Commodity Review received by the last Air Mail from London:—

We have kept our friends well posted about market hesitation and consequent inactivity and liquidation caused recently by uncertainties of U. S. Government intentions on Currency, Tax Problems and the replacement of the defunct Agricultural Act Administration. We expect that Government intentions will soon be known and more active markets result. New taxes on Commodities will probably prove less severe than the Processing Taxes, but may be extended to a broader list. On Friday the House of Representatives approved the new Farm Bill which is designed to replace the A. A. Act and seeks to continue benefits to farmers under the soil conservation and domestic allotment programme, and a similar Bill has passed the Senate.

We wrote on the terms of the Soil Conservation Act in our last issue.

For a long period we have frequently put forward in our Review, as an argument in favour of a higher range of Commodity values, that sooner or later the purchasing power of money in terms of goods must decrease.

Figures now before us suggest our argument is rapidly gaining in power.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. issue the following figures of World Gold Production in fine ounces:—

1930	20,836,000 ounces
1931	22,355,000 "
1932	24,441,000 "
1933	25,338,000 "
1934	27,620,000 "
1935	30,500,000 "

And with the present value of Gold in London over 140 shillings per fine ounce, plus the intensive efforts to find and produce more Gold now being made in every part of the world, we must expect the annual production to show more than the current rate of expansion.

Gold production is proceeding at the rate of some 84,000 fine ounces daily; this means at present values some £588,000 in London, or at present exchange around 2,930,000 dollars, and this is cumulative.

Gold cannot be eaten and is hard to destroy, and somebody's wealth increases every minute in terms of Gold.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu state that, taken on the old Gold standard valuation in Great Britain of 77 shillings and 104 pence per standard ounce, world stocks represented by National Gold reserves in 31 named countries about the end of 1935 showed a value of £27,188,886,706, a rise of £84,577,981 on the year. Surely Gold cannot pile up for ever and retain its present purchasing power in terms of Commodity values, either in its raw or manufactured state?

Is it possible that we may all live to regard 30 cent Cotton 2 dollar Wheat, 30 cent Rubber as reasonably low in price, and by comparison on much the same level as the 5 cent Cotton, 50 cent Wheat, and 2 cent Rubber of only a few years ago?

We believe that as this problem of ever-growing Gold stocks becomes more generally realised, that world consumers, manufacturers, and distributors will carry much larger stocks of Commodities, finding that actual material in raw or manufactured state better and safer to hold than currency.

We may presume that even the nations piling up Gold stocks have the ultimate view of using them for the benefit of their populations and expanding trade.

LINSEED AND RAPE SEED CROPS

Acreage Estimates

Bombay, March 7.
The following estimates have been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay:—

Second memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the season 1935-36.

On an average of five years ending 1933-34 the area under the Linseed and Rapeseed crops in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 4.9 and 0.6 per cent respectively of the total area under the crops in the whole of India.

The figures for the year under report (i.e. for 1935-36) shown in this forecast relate to the Linseed and Rapeseed crops sown about October-November 1935.

(Estimates up to 15th February 1936.)
AREA
The latest reports show total areas under the two crops as stated below:—
Bombay Presidency Proper
Linseed. Rapeseed
Acres. Acres.
British districts 106,000 13,000
Indian States 6,000 5,000
Total 112,000 18,000
which for Linseed means fall of 4.8 in places due deficient late rains.

WHEAT CROPS

Acreage Estimates

Bombay, March 7.
The following estimates have been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay:—

Second Memorandum on the Wheat Crops of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the season 1935-36.

On an average of five years ending 1933-34 the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented 6.4 per cent of the total area under the crop in whole India.

During the same period the ratio of irrigated wheat area to total wheat area in British Districts of the Bombay Presidency proper has averaged 9.8 per cent. This ratio of this year is 13.5 per cent.

The figures for the year under report (i.e. 1935-36), shown in this forecast, relate to the wheat crop sown between October-December 1935.

(Estimates up to 15th February 1936.)
AREA
The latest reports show total area under irrigated and unirrigated wheat as noted below:—
Bombay Presidency Proper
Acres.
British Districts 1,706,000
Indian States 317,000
Total 2,023,000

3.5 per cent below corresponding area last year, but 12.0 per cent over decennial average same date. Decrease in area due insufficient sowing rains. In Gujarat, germination of crop, not satisfactory due defective soil moisture owing failure of late rains. Consequently, bearing generally poor, tillering weak, and ripening hastened. In Decan, growth crop somewhat affected in parts North due deficient moisture, while crop in South, progressing well so far, damaged in places Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts owing rain and hail showers towards middle February. Harvesting dry wheat commenced in places while irrigated wheat ready for harvest. Karnataka crop sown in time and doing well generally, though suffering in places due inadequate rain. No serious rust attack reported.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT

Manchester, Feb 19
The latest Manchester trade report reads as under:—
CLOTH
Karachi is the most active outlet, though that centre cannot be said to be operating with any vigour. Calcutta has placed one or two important contracts for white yarn dhooties. Dried goods, dhooties and fancies have been sold in small lots for Bombay, Madras and the up-country centres, but many producers for India are badly in need of orders.

A number of transactions in dhooties, white shirtings, mulls and fancies have been arranged for Colombo and there is steady buying for Java and Singapore, especially of printed voiles, poplins, light bleaching cloth and fancies. Poplins, broadens and fancies have gone through for China.

Exports to West Africa have reported a slowing down of demand. The present pause is regarded as temporary and a resumption of more active buying is looked for at an early date. An appreciable turnover in customary cloth has been arranged for Egypt and the West Indies.

Continental markets have made purchases of various fine cloth, satens and fancies, and several good lines of piece dyed fabrics and finishing cloths in the grey state have been booked for Sweden and Denmark. Hari cords, fine poplins and various specialities have moved fairly freely for the United States.

YARN
A number of spinner share reported that, although business has been somewhat irregular, they are managing to dispose of full production. In medium qualities quotations have been inclined to be erratic and in some directions there has been a slight loss of margin. Only a small business has been possible in the finer counts.

There has been little change to report in the Egyptian section. Demand is patchy and sales are in very small quantities. Fresh business in hoisery and thread yarns has been rather light, but deliveries continue on a good scale. Moderate weights of hoisery yarns have been sold for Hongkong.

CONSUMPTION OF RAW SUGAR IN EUROPE
Mr. Licht's Estimate
Sugar: Mr. F. O. Licht estimates the consumption of raw sugar in Europe for the past five months at 2,227,000 tons, compared with 2,694,000 tons during the corresponding period last year.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Osaka, March 7
Yesterday's closing—
March 189.10-90
June 189.70-90
September 189.20-10
To-day's opening—
March 189.10—
June 189.00-70
September 188.60-60

per cent and 11.3 per cent respectively below corresponding area last year and decennial average same date and for Rapeseed rise of 46.7 per cent and 9.9 per cent respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average same date.

Crop principally grown Decan and Karnataka fared well generally, though somewhat damaged in places Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts due rain and hail showers towards middle February. Harvesting in progress.

RAPESEED

Crop mainly cultivated Kathiawar and Gujarat States reported suffering from late rains.

Week-end Cotton Situation

Indian Cotton Now On An Attractive Basis

Reviewing the position of cotton markets during the week, Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., state as under:—
Liverpool to-day is due to open about 1 point higher.

Since our last report market fluctuations have been exceeding small with very little net alteration in value. In America the Land Conservation Bill has now been made law, but the cotton market is now awaiting further details as to how it will be applied, and to what extent it will be successful in keeping down cotton acreage during the coming season. Private estimates are for an average figure of about 32,000,000 which is about 15 per cent in excess of what was planted last season. Should growing conditions be similar to those experienced last year the probable crop would be between 12 and 12 1/2 million bales.

Those in charge of the Pool Cotton continue to make sales and it is reported that a further 35,000 bales have been disposed of during the last week. The more of this cotton which moves into consumption the healthier will become the general cotton position. Meantime cotton continues to be consumed at a steady rate and the feeling appears to be growing that New Crop

cotton at around ten cents is not expensive.

In the Bombay market fluctuations have also been small and there has been little change in values. The low price of Indian cotton continues to attract export demand and recently there has been a fair amount of investment buying locally. Indian prices are now on a fair parity with distant positions in the American markets and we see little change of much further widening of the parity between the two markets, as a large portion of our crop has now been marketed. The local cloth and yarn markets have not been too encouraging but we believe a steady cotton market would bring out quite a good demand. Good stapled varieties of Indian cotton are now on an attractive basis, and as the supply of the better qualities is not too plentiful we look for a hardening of basis and advise purchases.

We have had an erratic market for Uganda cotton. The low basis for this cotton attracted a good demand from Japan. With Egyptian Uppers cotton at 18s. 6d. and prices of 18s. 6d. for a strong demand for Uganda cotton and shall be very surprised if the basis for this style of cotton does not firm up appreciably during the next few months.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

41st Report Of The Board Of Directors

An advance copy of the above report which will be submitted to the shareholders at their general meeting on the 9th instant, has been sent to us for publication and the same reads as under:—
Gentlemen,
The Directors beg to place before the shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1935.

The Net Profit for the year ended 31st December 1935 including the sum of Rs. 5,16,724-15-9, brought forward from the last year's account amounts to Rs. 25,00,643 9 3

An ad-interim dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1935 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax on 6,72,528 shares absorbing Rs. 5,04,396 0 0

Amount provided for doubtful debts shown in the last Balance Sheet 5,00,000 0 0
Amount transferred to Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings 2,00,000 0 0
Amount provided for Income Tax and Super-Tax 50,000 0 0
The balance of Rs. 12,46,847-9-3 the Directors now propose to dispose of as follows:—

To pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1935 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of Income-Tax, i.e. annas twelve per share on 6,72,528 shares, which will utilise Rs. 5,04,396 0 0
To pay a special Jubilee Bonus of annas eight per

share, i.e. 2 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax Rs. 8,36,364 0 0
To carry forward to next year's account 4,05,587 9 3
Rs. 25,00,643 9 3

The shareholders will be pleased at the progress made by the Bank during the year.

The Directors think it right to explain the position of the Bank as regards the item of Bullion on Hand shown in the Balance Sheet. All the Bullion on Hand on 31st December 1935, except Bullion of the market value of Rs. 1,20,000, had been contracted to be sold, but pending delivery to the buyers on due dates, the full amount had to be shown in the Balance Sheet. The buyers have taken delivery of the Bullion on the due dates in the middle of January.

The shareholders will be glad to know that the total of doubtful debts of about Rs. 22,00,000 shown in the Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1935 has been reduced in two years' time to Rs. 5,54,000. This figure of Rs. 5,54,000 includes Rs.

No New Interest On In New York

Indications, However Of Large
Professional Bear Operators
Covering

LARGE EXPORTS AND SMALLER PORT
STOCKS ALSO CAUSING BETTER FEELING

Future Of Twelve Cent Loan Cotton
Still Indefinite

The New York cotton futures market on Friday was again quiet but firm in absence of any pronounced selling and was better influenced by favourable Liverpool advices and some foreign and trade buying.

Large Exports and smaller Port Stocks also caused a better feeling and there was evidently little pressure to sell.

Sentiment however was mixed as there were indications of large professional bear operators covering, though new interest in the market was small pending developments in the Farm Bill, as also the future of 12 cent Loan Cotton which is still indefinite.

Sentiment thus remaining divided and rather uncertain, the market finally ended in a small closing gain of 5 points with July at 10.43.

Bombay, March 7.

The New York Cotton Futures market on Friday was quiet but firm in absence of any pronounced selling and was better influenced by favourable Liverpool advices and some foreign and trade buying. Large Exports and smaller Port Stocks also caused a better feeling and there was evidently little pressure to sell. Sentiment however was mixed as there were indications of large professional bear operators covering, though new interest in the market was small pending developments in the Farm Bill, as also the future of 12 cent Loan Cotton which is still indefinite. Sentiment thus remaining divided and rather uncertain, the market finally ended in a small closing gain of 5 points with July at 10.43.

Bombay, March 7.

The New Orleans market was equally better and prices recorded a gain of 4 to 7 points with March May and July finally finishing at 11.14, 10.70 and 10.38 respectively.

Spot cotton gained 4 points and closed at 11.25.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. Liverpool cotton futures market quietly opened at a decline of 1 point with July at 5.61 and on continued buying orders kept on high grade to 5.63 at a rise of 6 points, finishing eventually at the highest of the day.

The improvement caused was in sympathy with better New York advices also due to trade and straddle buying. Offerings were light and the close was the highest of the day.

EAST INDIANS. Activity was also noticeable in this section where prices rose by 6 to 8 points with March, May and July finally at 5.33, 5.31 and 5.26 respectively.

EGYPTIANS. Egyptians also shared the general rise and Sakel May and Upper respectively finished at 8.60 plus 8 and 7.08 plus 6.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET. Alexandrians were comparatively less active and prices closed 2 points up to 2 points down with Sakel March finally at 15.31 and Upper April at 13.20.

PRIVATE CABLES. New York July highest (10 a.m.) 10.48+10 New York July lowest (10.47 a.m.) 10.43+05 Liverpool July highest 5.68+06 Liverpool July lowest 5.61-01 Messrs. Orris Bros and Co. New York.

No pressure to sell. There are indications of large operators covering. Sentiment is mixed. From Messrs. Chundil Mehta and Co. Liverpool: London and Indian buying. Good trade calling. Favourable American cables. Bullish temporary. Liverpool: Advance owing to very little offering. Improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market. Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of 'call' cotton. There is a generally better feeling.

New York: Market awaiting some indication of probable plan for disposition of twelve cent loan cotton which is still indefinite. New York: No pressure to sell. There are indications of large operators covering. Sentiment is mixed. Liverpool: Prices improved in sympathy with New York advices. There was trade and straddle buying. Offerings were light. Closed very steady.

New York: Market was quiet but firm in absence of any pronounced selling and was better influenced by favourable Liverpool advices and some foreign and trade buying. Large Exports and smaller Port Stocks also caused a better feeling and there was evidently little pressure to sell. Sentiment however was mixed as there were indications of large professional bear operators covering, though new interest in the market was small pending developments in the Farm Bill, as also the future of 12 cent Loan Cotton which is still indefinite. Sentiment thus remaining divided and rather uncertain, the market finally ended in a small closing gain of 5 points with July at 10.43.

From Messrs. Patel Bros., Liverpool: Strong spot situation here indicates continuance strength of nears. Would not leave covering May Liverpool short too late. Bombay heavily short. Smith Bill expected to be compromised.

The Cotton Market

BOMBAY COTTON

Following a rise of 5 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 191 for Broach April May and after initially declining to Rs. 191 1/4, again firmed up on short covering to Rs. 191 1/4. Later Indore buying gave a further push to the market which touched the highest at Rs. 192 finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:-

Broach A.M.	Rs. a. p.
Broach J.A.	191 8 0
Oomra March	183 8 0
Oomra May	172 4 0
Oomra July	173 8 0
Bengal March	142 4 0
Bengal May	139 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar 7	
Extra	153 150 147 144
Springs	153 150 147 144
Sup Fine	153 150 147 144
PG Good	153 150 147 144
M. G.	153 150 147 144
Bengal U. P.	153 150 147 144
Punjab	153 150 147 144
Rajputana	153 150 147 144
Oomra No. 3	181 178 175 172
C. P. No. 1	186 183 180 177
C. P. No. 2	188 185 182 179
Broach No. 2	197 194 190 186

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 7	
Old. New.	
Bengal Superfine	156/158
Bengal Fine	148/149
Bengal P. G.	148/149
C. P. 1 Fine	183/185
C. P. 2 Fine	183/185
Arvi Fine	183/184
Ellichpur Fine	182/183
Barar Fine	173/181
Khamnang Fine	180/181
Mulkapur Fine	174/175
Khandesh Fine	173/174
Jalna/Sailu Fine	173/174
Burwah/Sonavud Fine	178/179
Nashik Fine	166/168
Broach Fine	192/196
Punjab/American	195/205
Sindh/American	195/205
Cambodia	235/240
Cambodia 2nd crop	205/210
Compta Good	210/215
Westerns	200/205
Kampala	300/305
Jinja	290/295
New Manza	485/500
Jagadia Ankleshwar	230/232
Surat-Navary	240/242

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 7.	
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.	
Since 1st Sept.	
In full-pressed Bales.	
2 days. This year.	
Khandesh	4,371 194,963
Central India	4,296 186,783
Barasi and Nagar	1,677 105,870
Hyderabad-Garani	282 33,063
Barar	5,616 309,902
Central Provinces	839 55,017
Total-Oomras	17,984 785,538
Dholera	1,161 51,688
N.W. Provinces	619 39,639
Rajputana	746 47,550
Sind-Punjab	346,963
Broach	6,281 42,949
Coompta and Dharwar	31 10,827
Western-Northens	295 17,151
Cocanada	39
Tinnevely and Cambodia	8,114
Persian	8
American	21,690
Egyptian and African	256 112,279
Comilla Burma and other	462
sorts	
Total	34,334 1,504,390

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 7.	
1st. Sept. to 3th Mar.	
In full-pressed Bales.	
Yesterday. This year.	
Europe	3,328 238,998
Japan and China	10,654 596,795
Coast Ports	14,889
Up-country by Rail	110,543
Afloat in harbour for Europe	21,002
China and Japan	21,002
Total	13,982 1,002,327

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 7.	
1st. Sept. to 3th Mar.	
Receipts to date	
6-3-36	633,300 397,000
Exports to date	
6-3-36	9600 7000
Stock at Ports	
6-3-36	234,200 239,000
Stock Interior	
6-3-36	205,700 60,000
Stock at Liverpool	
6-3-36	74,700 85,000
Visible Supply	
6-3-36	594,800 350,000
Quantity in sight	
6-3-36	1,060,000 638,000
Quantity out of sight	
6-3-36	801,800 649,000

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 7.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7)	6-12
Quality	

LONDON PRODUCE

Bombay, Mar 7.	
Wheat, Rosario Santa Fe. Nominal	
Wheat, Barletta Russo. Nominal	
Wheat, South Aus. 303 Mar. sellers.	

SEEDS

Bombay, Mar 7.	
Linseed, La Plata, Hull c.i.f.	£10:17:6 Mar. sellers
Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton.	£12:13:9 Mar/Apr sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton.	£12:18:9 Mar/Apr sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont.	£12:2:6 Mar/Apr sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton.	£12:5:0 Mar/Apr sellers.

JAVA SUGAR

London, March 7.	
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard. No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta, Jan.	
Feb. per cwt. Mar/April 6/10-12	nominal.
Jan./Feb. c. and f. Bombay per cwt.	Mar/April 6/7-12 nominal.
Jan./Feb. c. and f. Karachi per cwt.	Mar/April 6/7-12 nominal.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 7	
B. C. Rate T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON -	
Banks selling T T D D Mar.	
Dec	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 4/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK -	
B. C. Rate T T	268 5/8
Banks selling T T	268 5/8
Banks buying T T	264 1/8
Banks selling T T	561
Banks buying T T	571
JAPAN -	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM -	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
Banks buying D D	54 1/4
HONGKONG -	
Banks selling D D	88
Banks buying D D	81
SHANGHAI -	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
Banks buying D D	90 3/4
CHINA -	
Banks selling D D	4.99 1/8
6th instant	1/2 1/64
7th instant	7.21 1/2
Hongkong/London	1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London	1/2 13/32
C. P. 1 Fine	171 1/4
London/Paris	174
6th instant	171 1/4
London/Belgium	29.25 1/2
6th instant	15.11 3/4
London/Berlin	12.27 1/2
6th instant	19.39 3/8
London/Stockholm	4.99 3/16
6th instant	7.20 1/8
London/American	27.1-1
6th instant	18 15/16
London/Sterling Exchange: Steady.	
Gold 5th instant	27-1-01
Gold 6th instant	19 1/16
Silver London Ready	19 1/16
5th instant	19 1/16
Silver London Forward	18 15/16
6th instant	18 15/16
Silver New York Ready	45
5th instant	45
London discounts 3 mos	5/8 p.c.
5th instant	5/8 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos	5/8 p.c.
5th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money Call	1/4 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
6 Mos	1 1/2 p.c.
Tone: Easy.	

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Mar 7	
T. T. on London -	
Yesterday's closing	1-2 13/32
Today's opening	1-2 13/32
Tone: Quiet but steady.	

LONDON EXCHANGES

Bombay, Mar 7.	
T. T. London on -	
New York (closing rate)	4.98 13/16
Paris	74.76
Berlin	12.28-1/2
Madrid	36.16
Amsterdam	7.26-1/2
Brussels	29.27-1/2
Milan	62.25
Berne	15 1/4
Prague	119.37

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

Bombay, Mar 7.	
Bank Bills 3 months market	rate
9/16 p.c. to 5/8 p.c.	
Bank Bills 6 months market	rate
5/8 p.c. to 5/8 p.c.	
Five Trade Bills 3 months	market rate
2 p.c. to 2 1/2 p.c.	
Five Trade Bills 6 months	market rate
2 1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.	
Interest Day to Day	
Loan	5 1/2 p.c. to 1 1/2 p.c.
Interes 7 days market	
Loan	1 1/2 p.c.

GROUNDNUTS AND CASTORSEEDS

Bombay, March 7	
Groundnuts and castorseed markets	
were closed to-day owing to a Hindu holiday.	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar 7	
Wheat	12,361
Linseed	31,651
Rape, Rai and Mustardseds	1,153
Gingellyseed	1,479
Poppyseed	3
Groundnuts	4,015
Castorseed	28,003
Rice	5,795
Myrabollams	2,266
Cottonseed	2,266
Mowaseed	2,688
Joowar	477
Maize	Nil
Barley	633
Bajree	1,540
Coal	3,067

OIL

Bombay, Mar 7.	
Linseed oil, naked London	per cwt. 26 3/4 Mar sellers.
Linseed oil, naked London	per cwt. 26 3/4 Mar/Apr sellers.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar 6
Messrs. Batilvala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

Electric Bond Common	29
United Corporation	8
Int. Tel. and Tel.	18
American Tel. and Tel.	173
Western Union Tel.	91 1/2
New York Central	38 1/4
Erie R. R.	16
Union Pacific R. R.	136
Great North Pfd	42
United States Steel	67
American Smelting	73
Int. Nickel of Canada	51 1/4
Best and Co.	78
Anacosta Copper Mining	35 1/4
General Motor	63 3/4
Packard Motor	12
General Electric	41
Kelvinator	32
Socony	16
Du Pont de Nemours	150
Chas. B. Jones	38 1/2
National City Bank	35
Int. Cement	46
Our opinion remains unchanged. General Electric has declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents. (earned 95 cents.) Carloadings up 69000 units. U. S. Steel working 49 per cent of capacity.	
Total business: 1 1/4 million	

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar 6	
Broach A/M opening 189; highest 190	
1/2; lowest 188 3/4; closing 190 1/2	
Broach J/A opening 196 3/4; highest 192 1/4; lowest 190 1/4; closing 192 1/4	
Oomra March opening 170 1/4; highest 171 1/4; lowest 170 1/4; closing 171 1/4	
Oomra May opening 171; highest 172 1/4; lowest 171; closing 172 1/4	
Bengal March opening 141; highest 141 3/4; lowest 141; closing 141 1/2	
Bengal May opening 138; highest 138 3/4; lowest 138; closing 138 1/4	
Tejmandi for Broach A/May (31-36) Rs. 6 1/2	
Tejmandi for Broach settlement (21-36) Rs. 5 1/2	
Tejmandi for Broach J/August (30-36) Rs. 15 1/2	

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 7	
Business on the Bombay Bullion Exchange this morning was rather small and price level was rather unchanged at about the opening levels as under:-	
Rs. a. p.	
Silver ready	48 2 0
Silver Pagan	48 1 0
Silver Chaitra	47 13 0
Gold ready	34 13 3
Gold Chaitra	34 12 6

LONDON SILVER

Bombay, March 7	
Spot	19-5/16
Forward	19-1/8

GOLD

Bombay, March 7	
Gold bars fine per oz.	£7:10:12

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, March 6	
March	44.05-35
May	43.50-10
July	43.35-05

U. S. SILVER IMPORTS

(Special Cable)	
NEW YORK, March 7.	
American imports of silver last week are valued at 14,58,000 dollars.	

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, March 7	
Bar gold of the value of Rs. 31,40,338 was exported from Bombay for Europe by the P. and O. mail steamer 'Cathay' which sailed for London on Saturday.	
Of this a consignment worth Rs. 10,24,900 was exported to London; and other consignment worth Rs. 11,73,238 was for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam.	
Bar gold valued at Rs. 7,00,777 was for London optional. Amsterdam, Paris, New York. The remaining was for Amsterdam, optional London, Paris, New York.	
The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went to the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,63,62,183.	

JUPITER
GENERALInsurance Co., Ltd. has
its Head Office in Fort,
Bombay.

J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1936

JUPITER
GENERALhas branches and agen-
cies in principal towns
in India.

J12

Italy's Tactics
Fail In YemenImam Too Shrewd To Give Up
Control Over Strategic
Places On West Coast

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).
The following are interesting
extracts from an interview with
S. A. K. Sherate, the Sheriff of
Hodeida (Red sea port of Yemen).
On being questioned regarding
the position of Yemen "vis-a-vis"
the Italo-Abyssinian war the
Sheriff of Hodeida cleared the
matter saying that for the last
twelve years the Italian Govern-
ment had been trying its utmost
since the signing of the Commer-
cial Treaty of 1924 between the
Imam of Yemen and the Italian
Government to capture in the
names of commerce and trade
strategic places in Yemen and
have control over the western
coast there. For this purpose
the Italian Government used all
its means of diplomacy and poli-
tical tactics in order to win
over the few important officials
and the public opinion so that
some concessions for mining etc.
would easily be obtained. Luck-
ily for Yemen all these plans
failed.

ITALY'S PLANS FOILED

During the last few months
the Italian Government agents
purchased a huge quantity of
ammunition from the Yemenites
at a high cost in order to send
these hastily to Abyssinia, and
for this purpose engaged several
dhows and hundreds of Somalis.
But these dhows instead of pro-
ceeding to Berbera or Djibouti
were ordered to proceed to Eri-
traea. Later on, it was known
that this too was aimed at
rendering the Yemenites armless.
Imam Yehya visualised through

this, the future dangers and
prohibited the public from sel-
ling any guns or bullets. In
Mokha the second important
port on the western Yemen coast,
there stands a big building which
during the Turkish regime in
pre-war days was used by the
Italian Consulate. Recently, the
Italian Government strongly de-
manded the possession of this
house but the Imam refused to
accept their claim. This result-
ed in resentment on the part of
the Italians, but to safeguard his
own interest, the Imam has fur-
ther ordered that no Italians
shall furthermore stay at Mokha
as citizens. For the third time,
the Italian Government has fail-
ed in its attempts to secure from
the Imam permission to build
hospitals and land army on the
Yemen coast.

FORTIFYING HERSELF

Great changes are proceeding
in Yemen, the strait of Babul-
Mandab on the Yemen side has
been fortified considerably, six
wireless stations are erected
along the coast line, and 30,000
regular soldiers are ready for any
call under the command of the
Turkish General Thurayya Bey,
and one lac irregular soldiers are
kept in waiting. Recently the
salaries of the officers in Yemen
have been increased along with
considerable stores of uniforms
and war materials. Fresh re-
cruitment is declared and com-
pulsory military training has
been instituted throughout
Yemen and the whole situation
is in the controlling genius of
Prince Ahmed Saifu' Islam.

BILL TO AMEND C. P.
LAND REVENUE ACT

NAGPUR, March 7.
The notice of a Bill to
amend the C. P. Land Revenue Act
of 1917, with a view to make the
recoveries of amounts due from
sureties recoverable as arrears of
land revenue has been published in
the last issue of the C. P.
"Gazette."

A provision of this kind already
exists in the Berar Land Revenue
Code and the new Bill is intended
to remedy the existing defect in
the C. P. Code.—United Press.

C. P. GOVERNOR FOR
PACHMARHI

NAGPUR, March 7.
His Excellency the Governor,
Central Provinces, will leave Nag-
pur by car on March 14 and reach
Pachmarhi on March 15. His Ex-
cellency will be accompanied by
Lady Gowan, the Private Secretary
and the Aide-de-Camp.

Both the departure and the ar-
rival will be private.—United
Press.

PATNA, March 3.

It is reported one was killed
instantaneously and five seriously
injured as the result of an acci-
dent, in sugar mill at Forbesganj,
in Bhawalpur Division, yesterday.
—A. F.

FORECAST OF
C. P. WHEAT CROP

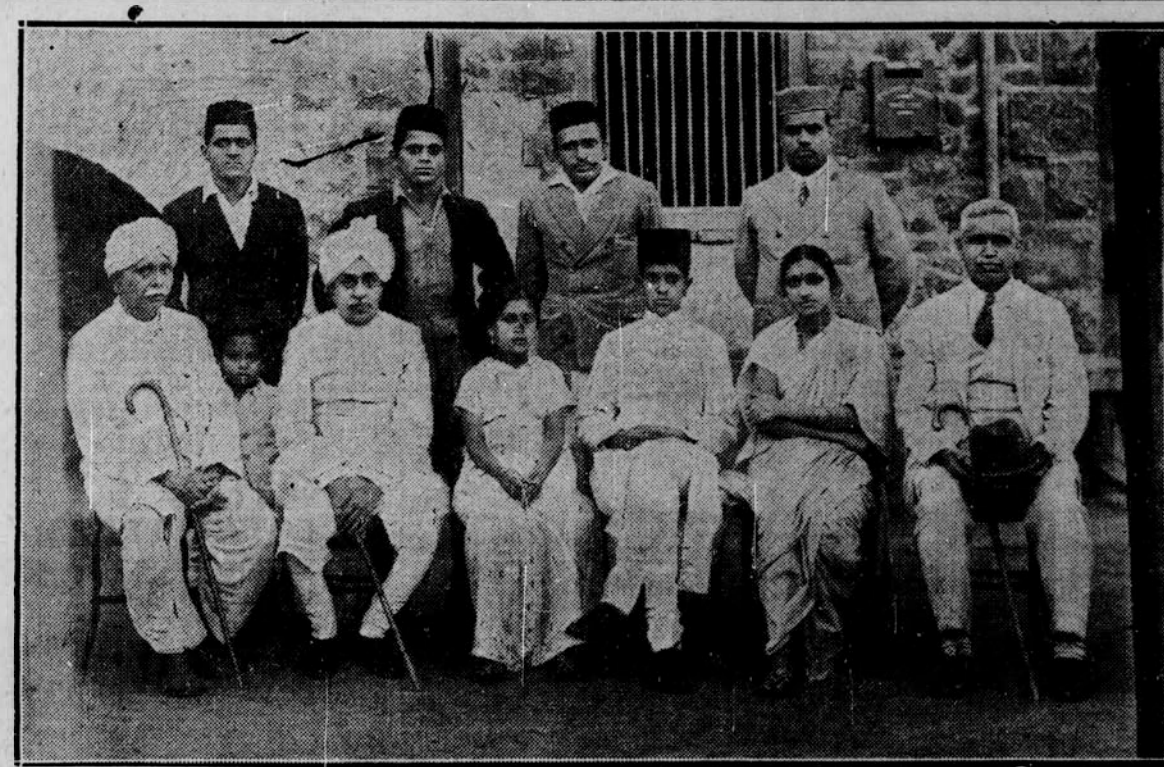
NAGPUR, March 7.
The second forecast of the
wheat crop of C. P. and Berar for
the season 1935-36 says that in-
sufficient moisture in the seed-bed
coupled with the absence of dew
and timely winter showers affected
the prospects of the crop.

Rain at the end of January and
the first fortnight of February
was beneficial only to the late
sown crops. Light hail which fell
in places caused some damages to
the standing crops. A total yield
of 7,01,400 tons is anticipated as
against 8,40,700 estimated at this
time last year.—United Press.

JULLUNDUR, March 7.

As the result of a representa-
tion made by Fundit Mulraj Shar-
ma, General Secretary of the Jul-
lunder District Harijan Sewak
Sangh the Director of Public In-
struction has sanctioned grant of
several stipends of Rs. 13 each to
the deserving students of the J. V.
Class of the local Normal Train-
ing School.

It will be recalled that before
the sanction of the grant, some
of the students were financially
helped by Ranjada Hansraj, M.L.A.,
President of the District Con-
gress Committee.—United Press.



Maharashreeya Mandal, (Poona) Physical Culture Society which opened a branch in the City on February 28 at the hands of the Rajah Sahab of Bhor (second from left) and Mr. Gharpuray, vice-President of the society on the extreme right.

Lucknow Will Do Well
To Lift Ban On OfficesCONGRESS MUST LEAVE QUESTION TO
PROVINCES, URGES MRS. LAXMIPATHY

BEZWADA, March 8.
"On the question of acceptance
of office I only wish to say that
Lucknow Congress will do well to
raise a ban on office and leave
question open to respective pro-
vinces to deal with it as they
please."

Thus observed Mrs. Rukmani
Lakshmi, M.L.C., presiding
at the West Kistna District Poli-
tical Conference this afternoon.

At the outset she referred to
the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru
who was a perfect model of In-
dian womanhood and whose de-
votion to the cause of freedom
was something unparalleled. In
Saklatwala and Bardolai they had
lost two equally distinguished
sons of India. She prayed for the
speedy recovery of Mahatma
Gandhi's health observing that at
the forthcoming session of the
Congress his advice and guidance
would be most valuable in decid-
ing some of the momentous is-
sues confronting the country.

REMEDY FOR INDIA'S ILLS.

She pleaded for a change in the
entire system of Government
from one of bureaucratic rule to
that of responsible Government.
Complete transference of power
into the hands of the people was
the only sure and certain means
of remedying many of the ills
that face the country to-day.
There are taxes everywhere but
no amenities. Education, public
health, and sanitation had been
grossly neglected. "What we want
is more than taxation. Enquiries
into food to eat, robust men and
women, knowledge and enlighten-
ment."

Continuing the president ob-
served that as per budget memo-
randum in the province of Mad-
ras a perusal of the growth of
revenue and expenditure between
the years 1929/35 would show that
even during the worst days of
depression the Government any-
way had not slackened its hold on

EVIL OF CUMULATIVE VOTE.

Referring to the Indian Delim-
itation Committee's Report and
the cumulative method of voting
in multi-member constituencies
recommended therein, Mrs.
Lakshmi said "It is unneces-
sary for me to point out objec-
tions against this method, for in
constituencies where there is a
reserved seat the depressed class
voter would be deprived of the
privilege of electing a caste Hindu
candidate. Further this method
will greatly hinder the formation
of healthy political parties for
men of influence will manage to
get all votes cumulated in their
favour. In plural member consti-
tuencies the only safe method to
be followed would be a distribu-
tive system of voting according
to which no communal blocks
can possibly be formed.

One relieving feature in the re-
port is that university graduates
of seven years standing have
been enfranchised and impersona-
tion is made a cognizable offence
but at the same time I depre-
cate the idea of retaining a sepa-
rate electorate for Christian and
Muslim women despite the pro-
test of the All India Women's
Conference and other progressive
women's organisations."—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Mar 8

The Governor-General-in-Coun-
cil appointed the Hon'ble Justice
N. G. A. Edgley I. C. S. to act as
Additional Judge of the Calcutta
High Court from March 9 to April
9.

MAHATMA
AT DELHIDetrains At Nizamuddin &
Motors To Harijan
Colony

NEW DELHI, March 8.
In response to Mr. Mahadev
Desai's appeal, very few people
went to the station and even
those that went were disappointed
by Gandhi, who alighted at
Nizamuddin and motored to the
Harijan Colony while Mr. Maha-
dev Desai and party detrained at
New Delhi Station.

Gandhi stood the long journey
well and appeared cheerful as he
emerged from train. He is however
taking rest.
Babu Rajendra Prasad who ac-
companied Gandhi from Wardha
parted on the way and is proceed-
ing to Allahabad where he meets
Fundit Jawaharlal Nehru on ar-
rival and it is understood likely
that both of them will come here
to meet Gandhi, who is staying
for two or three weeks.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived
yesterday and left for Gurukul at
Kangri.—A. P.

SEC. 144 AT PANIPAT

"Holy" Celebrations
Abandoned As
Protest

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 7.
Information received from Pan-
ipat as a consequence of the pro-
mulgation of Section 144 imposing
certain restrictions of the obser-
vance of "Holy" and "Phag" festival
a protest meeting of Hindus was
held last night when it was
decided to abandon the celebra-
tion of "Holy" and "Phag" festival
as a mark of protest against the
order.

A resolution was passed alleging
the order was not only unjust
interference with the religious
liberty of Hindus but also a breach
of agreement, which was arrived

Gandhiji's Unique
Services To HumanityHe Has Proved Efficacy Of Satyagraha And
Non-violence, Says Dr. Kitchlew

LAHORE, (By Mail).

"Gandhi" was the subject of
the discourse of Dr. S. D. Kitch-
lew, Bar-at-Law, delivered at the
Lalajal Hall under the auspices
of the Tilak school of Politics
of the Servants of the People So-
ciety in continuation of "The
Great Contemporaries" series. Dr.
Gopi Chand Bhargava presided.
Commencing his lecture Dr.
Kitchlew said: "Mahatma Gandhi
is the greatest living being of the
world. He is one of those great
personalities whose name would
be written in letters of gold in
the future history of the world.
Mahatma Gandhi is not for India
alone but he is for all mankind.
The whole world is looking for
his teachings and values his ideas
and teachings. His movement of
non-violence and Satyagraha is
affecting the whole world and the
day is not far when his prin-
ciples of non-violence will be acted
upon from one corner to the
other. He is an apostle of non-
violence and "Ahimsa".

Continuing Dr. Kitchlew enu-
merated Mahatma Gandhi's services
and sacrifices in the cause of the
Congress and the freedom of the
country and said that after Loka-
manyu Tilak, Gandhi infused
spirit of freedom to the remotest
corner of India. When the history
of the freedom movement of In-
dia came to be written, Mahatma
Gandhi's name would be mention-
ed as the person who sowed the
seed of freedom in the country.

After Gandhi's self-sacrifices
India had realised her slavery and
the spirit of nationalism and na-
tionalism infused by the Congress
and Mahatma Gandhi would never
die until India had achieved her goal.
The communal situation had taken
in the country and said that it
was high time when they should
lock their temples, mosques and
gurdwaras and come on a com-
mon and joint platform to win
freedom for India.

Proceeding further Dr. Kitch-
lew referred to Gandhi's serv-
ices in the cause of the Depressed
Classes and Harijans. By the
Harijan uplift movement Mahat-
ma Gandhi gave a lesson to the
whole world to raise the Depressed
Classes in the world and fur-
ther that they were all equal and
that there should be no distinc-

tion of the high and the low.

EFFICACY OF SATYAGRAHA.
Dealing with the principles of
non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi,
Dr. Kitchlew said that Mahatma
Gandhi had given a practical
proof of Satyagraha in South
Africa and he had shown that
this was the best principle for
the achievement of freedom. If
India succeeded in achieving
her freedom by non-violence Sat-
yagraha, the whole world would
be grateful to Mahatma Gandhi
and India for this principle. Ma-
hatma Gandhi would assist in es-
tablishing peace all over the
world.

The speaker was sure that in
India acted on the principle of
non-violence and Satyagraha in
accordance with the advice and
ideal of Mahatma Gandhi, India
was sure to succeed.

Mahatma wanted to see, said
Dr. Kitchlew in conclusion, all
nations of the world free. He had
rendered valuable services to man-
kind. The day was not very far
when spiritualism would be trium-
phant and peace would be estab-
lished all over the world. Ma-
hatma had greatly contributed
to the literature of the world.—
United Press.

SWARAJ PARTY
REVIVED IN MYSORE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, March 5.
The Mysore State Congress
Swarajya Party of the Indian Na-
tional Congress has been revived
on the Congress Golden Jubilee
Day, under the leadership of
Mr. H. V. Subramanyam, Mr. Ra-
mahal Tiwari is the Deputy lead-
er.

Its aim is the same as that of
the Indian National Congress, i.e.,
the attainment of Swaraj for In-
dia, together with the attainment
of Responsible Government in the
Mysore State.

It is now starting Council-Entry
programme in the State. Imme-
diately work will be started for
District Board elections. The party
will set up its own candidates,
wherever possible within the short
time available and do propagan-
da work.

The Party appeals to the public
of the State for support.

at between the Commissioner of
Ambala and Mr. Sham Lal, M. L. A.
and Deshbandhu Gupta re-
presentatives of Panipat Hindus.

Hindu are reported to
have observed hartal to-day
and telegrams sent to
the Commissioner of Ambala
and the Punjab Government to
intervene.

JAMSHEDPUR, March 7.

A daring burglary was commit-
ted in the local Sub-Divisional
Magistrate's court treasury on the
night of Tuesday last when the
burglars broke open the door of
the room and decamped with Rs.
3,600.—United Press.

TRAIN AND CAR
COLLIDETwo Burma M. L. C.'s And
Driver Injured

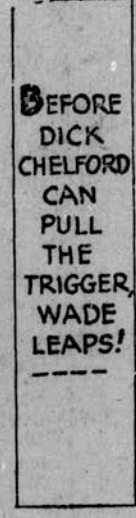
RANGOON, March 8.

Early this morning as a result
of the collision between a car and
the Mandalay-Rangoon Mail
train at level crossing between
Pyinbongyi and Kadok stations,
the Burman driver of the car was
seriously injured and was taken to
the Pegu Hospital.

Two other occupants of the car,
U. Sein Win, M.L.C., and U. Nyun,
M.L.C., were less seriously injured,
and brought in the same train to
Rangoon where they were admit-
ted to the General Hospital.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—



"Name The
Object"
DON'T MISS
THE
LOSING DAY
11th MARCH.